

MARY

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

KARAULI STATE

FOR

1917-1918

Covering a period from the 1st September 1917 to the
31st August 1918.

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Annual Report on the Administration of the Karauli State for the Sambat Year 1974.

Covering a period from the 1st September 1917 to the 31st August 1918.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

1. Latitude	...	...	...	...	...	26° and 27°.	Situation.
Longitude	...	...	...	...	...	76°-30' and 77°-30.	
2. Eastern Rajputana States Agency.							Political Agency.
3. Rajputana.							Province.
4. North—Bharatpur and Jaipur.							Boundaries.
East—Dholpur.							
South—Gwalior.							
West—Jaipur.							
5. 1,242 square miles.							Area.
6. 1,46,587.							Population according to Census of 1911.
7. The State is approximately an oblong in shape, about 56 miles from East to West and 25 miles from North to South with a block cut out of the South Eastern corner.							Extent of the State.
8. Rs. 5,85,750.							Gross revenue based on the average of last 5 years.
9. The State is not tributary and pays no tribute either to Government or to any other State.							Tribute.
10. Hindaun City station on the Nagda-Muttra State Railway line, about 21 miles distant from the Capital.							Nearest Railway Station.
11. His Highness the Maharajah Dhiraj Sir Bhanwar Pal, Deo Bahadur, Yadukul Chandrabhal, K.C.I.E., G.C.I.E., is the present ruling prince of the State. He is 55 years old and was installed to the <i>Gaddi</i> on the 14th August, 1886, being adopted from the <i>Bapoti</i> House at Haroti. The Chief of this State is recognised as the head of the Jadon Rajputs and as the lineal descendant of Shri Krishna. His Highness the Maharajah enjoyed excellent health during the year under report. He is entitled to a salute of 17 guns and a return visit from the Viceroy.							Present Ruler, his title and health.
12. The administration of the State is entirely in the hands of His Highness the Maharajah, who conducts it with the assistance of a Council composed of two Members, the Chief Member being Rao Bahadur							Administration of the State.

Munshi Harnam Das, Judicial Assistant Commissioner of the Ajmer-Merwara Commission, and the Home Member, Rao Bahadur Babu Bhola Nath Chatterji, B.A. His Highness continued to attend the full Council meetings held once a week under his presidency, and it is most gratifying to note that the State has made good progress under his guidance, and it behoves the Council to express their grateful thanks for his ready support and sound advice in all measures either intended for the amelioration of his people or adopted to improve the administration or to face the financial difficulties experienced during the year. I think it my duty to give expression to my personal deep and grateful obligation to His Highness for his unchanging benignity towards me and the confidence reposed in me, which had paved my way to discharge my duties faithfully and to carry on his intentions to the best of my ability.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

13. The most salient and gratifying event of the year was the withdrawal of the political control hitherto exercised over the finances of the State.

The Hon'ble Sir Elliot Graham Colvin, Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana, during his visit to the State in January 1917, having satisfied himself that the financial administration of the State was carried on successfully and that the Government loan would be entirely liquidated during the year, was pleased to recommend to the Government of India to remove the financial restrictions imposed on the Durbar for the period during which the loan advanced by the Government remained unpaid, and to allow His Highness the Maharaja to control the finances of the State with effect from the 1st September 1917, subject to certain conditions. The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General's recommendations were accepted by the Government of India and their sanction was communicated by the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, to the Durbar in his letter No. 76-C dated the 14th June 1917. I am glad to note with satisfaction that the financial administration of the State under the control of His Highness the Maharajah proved a success during the year under report.

14. An invitation having been received from His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India to attend the Ruling Chiefs Conference proposed to be held at Delhi on the 5th November 1917, His Highness the Maharajah, accompanied by the Chief Member of Council and his Private Secretary, left the Capital on the 1st November and the party took train at Hindaun City, reaching Delhi the same night at 8-30 p.m., where His Highness was received in the befitting manner by the Government British Officers deputed for the purpose and his arrival was announced by a salute of 17 guns from the fort. He stayed at Delhi for nearly a week and took part in all the meetings of the conference. His Highness had a good opportunity to meet several of his distinguished friends there.

Withdrawal of
Political Control
exercised over the
finances of the
State.

H.H. the Maharajah's visit to Delhi
to attend the
Chiefs' Conference.

The camp arrangements at Delhi were entrusted to Mr. Narayandas Tandon, Secretary to Council, who carried out this task with zeal and energy and every possible economy was exercised, thus reflecting credit on him.

15. The most momentous event of the year under review is the world-wide sanguinary War which continued to be waged vigorously during the fourth year of its duration. It has since its inception drawn more nations in its vortex who have joined the Allies in this terrible conflict to up-hold their noble and righteous cause. The Karauli Durbar have all along very vigilantly watched the events and they have been as anxious as ever to see the early termination of this egregious struggle with a successful triumph. Although this titanic and blood-thirsty war has encircled the whole world and devastated many populous and flourishing cities and the German barbarity has caused bloodshed and massacre of numberless innocent warriors of great valour and talent, yet in view of the righteousness of the cause upheld by the Allies to preserve the freedom of all nations and to save the world from slavery, and the small, but triumphant victories and advances recently made by the Allies in certain war theatres, coupled with the fact that the United States have joined the Allies' cause and prepared to help them with their vast resources of money, men and materials, it is sure and certain that the scales will soon be turned in favour of Allies and their combined efforts will bring the War to a victorious close at no distant a date.

The Karauli Durbar in accordance with the traditional loyalty and unflinching devotion of their house to the Crown and His Majesty the King-Emperor, have tried their level best to answer the supreme call of duty and to share their responsibilities towards the Empire by placing all the resources of the State at the disposal of the Government, and by rendering the best possible help to them in this crisis, as far as the limited resources of the State could permit, in various ways in the shape of supplying recruits for the British Army, liberally contributing towards the various funds raised in connection with the war and raising loans floated at times to help the war expenditure and to achieve victory against the common aggressive enemy of the world.⁷

In view of the geographical extent this terrible and incendiary conflagration appears to have ignited only the European countries, but the storm has equally been extensive and has engulfed the whole world, which has not left any country free from feeling its effects and there appears hardly any nation or community on earth which has not either directly or indirectly felt its impact. However, British India generally and the Native States particularly have enjoyed the blessings of the uninterrupted peace under the aegis of the British rule.

The Karauli Durbar have not lagged behind in seizing opportunity to serve the Empire, and it will not be wide of the mark to give below in laconic details some of the activities displayed and the measures adopted by them to meet the exigencies which arose out of the War.

16. The question of enlistment of recruits required for the Indian Army and for which pressing demand was made from the Army Headquarters, once appeared a difficult task in the secluded and backward State like Karauli and all efforts made towards this end proved abortive. As a preliminary measure His Highness the Maharajah Sahib Bahadur took upon himself this task, and during his tour in the district, he collected the Rajput Jagirdars and headmen of other communities and explained to them the utmost need and desirability of lending a helping hand in this respect, and exhorted them to make every effort to stimulate recruiting by offering very liberal and favourable terms. Subsequently one of the State officials was specially deputed to carry on the recruiting operation, but the difficulty of the task pressed him so much that he ridiculously failed to take a single step forward towards this object. A retired Duffedar of the British Army was also placed on special duty for this purpose, but his efforts also met with very little success, only one or two recruits could hardly be enlisted by him. The failure of these attempts did not only set a bad example, but completely blocked the way for any further progress in the matter of recruitment in the future. Hence, during the first three years of war only a few recruits could be supplied.

During the fourth year Mr. N. D. Tandon, Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharajah, who, by a lucky hit had the chance of discussing this question with the Political Agent and Recruiting Officers, volunteered himself to solve this ticklish problem and with His Highness' permission and approval he started the recruiting campaign on his own lines. At the instance of Mr. N. D. Tandon, who was appointed by His Highness as Chief Recruiting Officer, a public Durbar presided over by His Highness and attended by all the Sirdars, officials and leading citizens was held in the Capital, in which a short but sweet speech was delivered by Mr. Tandon on the subject of recruitment, and more liberal and attractive concessions were announced on behalf of the Durbar to give an incentive for enlistment of recruits and sufficient rewards were promised for those who could help materially in this matter. Mr. Tandon showed great zeal and energy in this respect, and during the hottest part of the summer season toured in the district to impress upon the martial nations residing there, the need and desirability of enlistment of recruits and explained to them upon the spot the liberal concessions offered by the Government and the Durbar, and thus to spur on the candidates for enlistment.

It is highly gratifying to note that Mr. Tandon's efforts and exertions were crowned with success, with the result that recruits began to come forward freely and by the end of the year nearly 500 recruits, mostly combatants, were enrolled and sent to the Indian Army corps after getting them duly inspected and approved by the British Recruiting Officers. The most striking feature and sequence of the success was that Karauli stood sixth in comparison to other big States in this respect.

The excellent services rendered by the Chief Recruiting Officer have been duly appreciated by the Durbar, the Political Agent and the Chief Recruiting Officer for Rajputana and Central India, who have all been pleased to bring the good work done by him to the notice of the Government of India. Mr. N. D. Tandon, as an outcome of the recommendations, has been offered a gold watch, a recruiting badge and a *Sanad* by the Government of India, and his name was also mentioned in the despatches from the Commander-in-Chief of India. The other State officials and servants who had rendered material aid in the enlistment of recruits have also been duly rewarded by the Durbar, and a detailed report on this subject will appear in the next year's administration report.

17. Colonel C. W. Waddington, M.A., C.I.E., M.V.O., having been appointed Remount Purchasing Officer for Rajputana, every effort was made by the Durbar to assist him in his work and two State officials namely, Mr. N. D. Tandon, Secretary to Council, and M. Shamshuddin Khan, Kotwal, were deputed by them to collect animals and to render every help to the Remount Officer in inspecting and selecting animals when he visits the State for this purpose.

Supply of horses
and ponies for
British Army
cavalry regiments
and transports.

Col. Waddington, having very short time expressed his inability to visit the State but desired to inspect the animals collected by the Durbar for his inspection at Bayana on the 8th and 9th September 1917, and requested the Durbar to arrange to send the animals to Bayana, where he proposed to inspect them along with those collected by the Bharatpur Durbar.

Accordingly about 40 horses were sent to Bayana in charge of Mr. N. D. Tandon, Secretary to Council, and Kotwal Shamshuddin Khan on the fixed dates, and it is gratifying to note that some horses suitable for transport purposes were purchased by the Remount Officers at reasonable prices. In his letter dated the 10th September 1917, Col. Waddington conveyed his thanks to the Durbar in the following terms.

* * * * *

"I write to thank your Highness sincerely for the great assistance I have received in the work of selecting and purchasing horses for Government in the Karauli State.

"I am greatly indebted to your Highness for the arrangements made to send the horses to Bayana for my inspection and also for the able assistance given me by the officials of the State, specially Kuar N. D. Tandon, Secretary of the State Council."

* * * * *

Colonel Waddington having again expressed his intention to visit the State in the month of May for the purpose of inspecting and buying ponies for the war, some 20 animals were collected by the Durbar for his inspection. He arrived here on the 21st May 1918 and inspected the animals the next day when he selected 10 ponies suitable for transport of the aggregate price of Rs. 1,760 and was much satisfied with the arrangement made for the collection and inspection of horses.

With a view to add to their quota towards the successful prosecution of the War, the Durbar took advantage of Col. Waddington's visit

and seized a good opportunity to present the 10 transport ponies selected by him to the Government of India as a free offer on behalf of the Karauli State for the war purposes, and the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, was accordingly requested to move the authorities concerned to accept the offer. The offer was accepted by the Government of India and their thanks were conveyed by the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, in his letter No. 3348, dated 16th July 1918 in the following terms.

* * * * *

"I have the honour to request that the thanks of the Government of India may kindly be conveyed to His Highness the Maharajah for his generous offer of ten transport ponies for war purposes. The offer is gratefully accepted."

"Our Day" Celebrations

18. On receipt of information from the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, that great effort is to be made throughout India on the 12th December 1917 on behalf of the Red Cross and St. John's Ambulance Association to raise funds and collect subscriptions in various forms by organizing fetes, entertainments, lotteries, lucky bags, sales of flags and other methods likely to prove profitable in raising money for the men who are fighting in battles of Europe, and specially in Mesopotamia, His Highness the Maharajah was pleased to order that every effort be made in his State to co-operate with the movement, that local and district committees be formed to devise schemes for raising money and that elaborate programmes be drawn up to celebrate "Our Day" on the 12th December 1917 throughout the State, and that no stone should be left unturned to make the movement an unqualified success at Karauli.

A copy of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Chelmsford's appeals in connection with the "Our Day" celebrations on behalf of the St. John's Ambulance and Red Cross Associations was freely and widely circulated through the length and breadth of the State, together with an appeal from His Highness the Maharajah to his subjects to the following effect:

"It is an acknowledged fact that the British Empire to-day being face to face with a powerful enemy, the British as well as the Indian soldiers are shedding their blood and sacrificing lives in various battle-fields to protect people from aggressive tyranny and threatened slavery, and at this crisis the minutest help towards the comforts of our soldiers and towards the prosecution of War might carry us a bit nearer to final victory. It cannot be gainsaid that the War has brought no pressure to bear upon India and Native States, and that the people have already generously contributed for war purposes by raising war loans, but in view of the terrible devastation which the European countries have been subjected to owing to this war, the Indian people have not had the slightest experience thereof. The Ambulance Associations and Red Cross Society are doing splendid service in connection with the war, but their work in India has not been as great a success as in other countries, and, therefore Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Chelmsford have come forward with a sympathetic appeal to Indians to contribute according to their means towards the "Our Day" celebration. We, therefore, hereby appeal to all our subjects from the humblest to the rich to contribute their quota and to accord the warmest co-operation to the movement."

In conformity with His Highness' order alluded to above an "Our Day" committee of the following Members, with Rao Sahib of Haroti as President, and Rao Bahadur Munshi Harnam Das, Chief Member of Council, as Vice-President and Mr. N. D. Tandon, Secretary, Council, as Honorary Secretary to "Our Day" committee, was formed to formulate schemes and organise attractive fetes.

- (1) Rao Sahib of Haroti.
- (2) Rao Bahadur Munshi Harnam Das, Chief Member.
- (3) Babu Jugal Kishor, B.A., Private Secretary to H.H.
- (4) Rai Sahib Munshi Bhagwan Das, Deputy Collector.
- (5) Munshi Mohammed Ziauddin Khan, Judicial Officer.
- (6) Munshi Barkatullah Khan, State Engineer.
- (7) Lala Misri Lal, Superintendent Customs.
- (8) Chaudhri Ganga Prasad, Accountant.
- (9) Lala Pershadi Lal, Shroff.
- (10) Jemadar Allauddin Khan.
- (11) Jemadar Ghulam Rasul Khan.
- (12) Mr. Narayan Das Tandon, as Secretary.

The Committee had several sittings and after prolonged discussions and careful selection of various sports, recreations and other events of interest which were considered suitable to meet the local circumstances and to realise as much amount of money as possible, the following programme drawn up by the Honorary Secretary was unanimously approved by the committee, with the due acquiescence of His Highness the Maharajah.

10th December, 12 to 5 p.m.

- (1) Show of physical strength.
- (2) Jugglers' tricks.
- (3) Sword playing.
- (4) Moving head of an image to be hit by a ball from a distance of 20 feet, and in case of failure the hitter to pay a pice and in case of mark to get two pice.
- (5) Lucky table show.
- (6) Playing on drums and trumpets.
- (7) Exhibition of local industries and arts, with certain Japanese curiosities, and show of vegetables and fruit *Dalis*.
- (8) State Band to play at intervals.

11th December 1917, 12 to 5 p.m.

- (1) School boys sports, consisting of running races, 3 legged race, long jumps, potato races, throwing balls, lifting weight, tug-of-war and hockey match.
- (2) Show of lucky table.
- (3) Shooting and marking of moving head of an image.
- (4) Band to play at intervals.

12th December. Morning.

- (1) The day be observed as a public holiday for rejoicings throughout the State.
- (2) A special Durbar presided over by His Highness the Maharajah and attended by all the Sirdars and officials be held in the City Palace, and the *Nazars* presented to His Highness be credited to the "Our Day Fund" and at conclusion a royal salute of 31 guns be fired.
- (3) The day be also observed as a "Flag Day" and the Union Jack and State banner be hoisted side by side and the button hole flags be disposed of daily from to-day until the "Our Day" functions are over.
- (4) Our Day stamps and seals be issued from to-day and the posters and other pamphlets obtained be distributed throughout the functions.

Evening.—

1. In the afternoon, Professor Sher Afgan, who has been specially invited, will show in the High School Yard in the City his masterful feats of strength and skill in the shape of heavy stones being broken and hammered on his breast and back and shoulders and chewing glass and other tricks in playing cards.
2. Show of skilful tricks by Chhitar and Ashraf Khan Támašá-wálá within the premises of the King Edward Memorial High School.
3. Lucky table and moving image.

13th December, 12 to 5 p.m.

1. Military sports and games.
2. Jágúgár ká Támašá.
3. Tug-of-War between Police and Battalions.
4. Exhibition show.
5. Lucky table.
6. Shooting on moving image.

14th December.—

Wrestling matches.

24th December.

This day was specially and exclusively set apart for drawing "Our Day" Lottery, to be opened by His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur.

On the lines of the above programme committees were also formed in the outlying Tehsils under the presidency of the Tehsildars, and arrangements were made to celebrate the "Our Day" functions suitable to the local requirements.

The "Our Day" celebrations in the Capital as well as in the Tehsil head-quarters occupied nearly a week, and it is highly satisfactory to note that the Honorary Secretary, Kr. N. D. Tandon, to whom the task of organising most of the events and fetes was entrusted, carried the palm in splendidly bringing the functions according to the programme to a successful close and to the entire satisfaction of the Durbar and the managing committee. The result being that Rs. 11,364 were realised from all the entertainments and after deducting the expenses amounting to Rs. 1,664, the balance Rs. 9,700 was credited towards "Our Day" fund in the Bank of Bengal, Agra, on the 28th December 1917.

A detailed report showing how the "Our Day" was celebrated in the State and embodying the results and success achieved in the performance of events was laid by the Honorary Secretary before the managing committee, who after expressing their satisfaction at the excellent manner in which he had performed his onerous duties, resolved that a copy of the report be forwarded to the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, for his information and that their unanimous thanks be conveyed to the Secretary whose tact, energy and sagacity had paved a way to crown his strenuous efforts with an unqualified success towards this end.

The Honorary Secretary in concluding his report also took an opportunity to express that all these excellent results and success beyond hopes, were the outcome of the lively and personal interest taken by His Highness the Maharajah Sahib Bahadur in looking into the details of every event and presiding and gracing all the functions with his personage at the sacrifice of his personal convenience, and that his grateful thanks were also due to the President, Rao Sahib of Harot, Vice-President, Rao Bahadur Munshi Harnam Das, Chief Member of Council, and members Munshi Jugal Kishor, Private Secretary to His Highness, Mohammed Ziauddin Khan, Judicial Officer, Rai Sahib Munshi Bhagwan Das, Deputy Collector, who had taken leading parts in arranging all the fetes and functions and whose ungrudging assistance went a great way to lighten his difficult task on this occasion.

The Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, in his letter No. 846, dated the 18th February 1918, in acknowledging the receipt of the "Our Day" Account report had communicated the following remarks :—

"I have read the account with much interest and have forwarded a copy to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana. My appreciation of the admirable way in which the various functions were arranged and carried out may kindly be conveyed to the members of the committee."

In his demi-official No. 1180-83, dated the 6th March 1918, the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, had also informed the Durbar that Colonel Manners-Smith had received a letter from Sir Claude Hill, written at the request of His Excellency the Viceroy, conveying the warmest thanks of the General Committee of the Red Cross to all those who have had charge of "Our Day" work and organisation in Rajputana

and that the results had surpassed all expectations which were achieved only by splendid and unwearying effort on the part of all concerned.

19. In an isolated State like Karauli, where any innovation is viewed with great prejudice by the ignorant people, the question of collecting subscriptions towards the Indian War Loans was a most difficult task. However, in view of the fact that every pie collected for this purpose will help to successfully prosecute and win the War, the Karauli Durbar had adopted the following measures to popularise the loans and to achieve as high a success as possible in this respect.

(a) As soon as the official information was received about the floating of these loans, public Durbars presided over by His Highness the Maharajah and attended by the Jagirdars, Sirdars and Officials of the State and leading citizens, merchants and traders of the town were held on each occasion to announce the 1st and 2nd War Loans.

(b) An elaborate and comprehensive speech was delivered in each Durbar by the Chief Member of Council in which the necessity for raising the loans and advantages and the terms attached thereto were eloquently explained by him at length to impress upon the audience the desirability and the importance of subscribing towards the loans according to the means of each and every individual.

(c) The Durbar's contributions amounting to Rs. 25,000 were announced on the spot to attract and encourage further subscriptions, and at the same time lists were opened to invite funds with the result that substantial and liberal donations amounting to Rs. 30,000 were promised in response to the appeal.

(d) Executive Committees consisting of officials and non-officials, headed by the Chief Member as President, were formed to formulate schemes and devise suitable measures to raise subscriptions for the loans and for collecting the money donated by the people.

(e) The Durbar were further pleased to grant special concessions to those who stood in need of help from the State for this purpose, and to generally grant free advances of pay up to the extent of two months' emoluments to their State servants to enable them to subscribe towards the loans without experiencing any difficulty and to recover the advances by easy instalments.

(f) Sub-Committees of each class and community were also formed separately to help in this important work, and the head or leading man of each section was made responsible to supervise and carry out the measures outlined for popularising the loans.

(g) Similar measures as described above were adopted in the Mufassils under the control and supervision of the district authorities.

The net result of the steps taken by the Durbar and the activities displayed by those concerned in this respect was that a sum of rupees one lakh was subscribed towards the first war loan and a sum of over Rs. 90,000 was donated towards the second war loan on behalf of the Karauli State.

It may be noted that the most striking features of this loan collections was that in a place like Karauli where only a microscopic section of well-to-do traders carry on banking business, the people who were otherwise loath to loosen their purses to generously subscribe towards the first loan, did not fail to rise to the occasion in gladly coming forward to again open their pockets to liberally subscribe towards the second war loan, despite of their limited sources. This fact is an eloquent testimony to the good-will that exists between the ruler and the ruled and shows how eager they were to help the Government in this crisis.

It will not be out of place to mention here that the excellent result attained to this end were not only far better than the estimate, but exceeded much more than was dreamt of and expected by the local experienced officials. The surprising success achieved in this respect was, no doubt, mainly due to the special interest evinced by His Highness the Maharajah, who had all along been instrumental in encouraging the people to join the scheme and partly to the joint efforts made by the State officials in this behalf. Although the whole brunt of organising loan campaigns had fallen upon the shoulders of the Chief Member, Rao Bahadur Munshi Harnam Das, the President of the committee, whose tact, force of character and untiring zeal and energy had gone a great way to contribute towards this remarkable success, but amongst the officials who had taken prominent part in assisting and relieving him greatly of the detailed working, and who had taken great pains in collecting subscriptions from the people, the names of Rai Sahib Munshi Bhagwan Das, Revenue Deputy Collector, and Mohammad Ziauddin Khan, Judicial Officer, may be brought to notice.

The Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, to whom a report on this subject was submitted, was pleased to remark as follows : —

“Kindly convey my congratulations to His Highness the Maharajah, the Chief Member and to all who have exerted themselves to obtain investments in the War loans on the fine success of their efforts.”

The Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, having asked the Durbar to report the names of persons whom the Durbar recommend for the grant of War Loan certificates proposed to be awarded by the Government of India, the Karauli Durbar had intimated that the

officials who are entitled to receive these certificates and who helped greatly in raising the War Loans are the following :—

1. Rai Sahib Munshi Bhagwan Das, Revenue Deputy Collector.
2. M. Saghir Hussain, Tehsildar, Sapotra.
3. B. Kirpa Ram, stone contractor.

In connection with the good work done during the 2nd War Loan, the name of Mohammad Ziauddin Khan, Judicial Officer, was also brought to the notice of the Political Agent.

Contributions
towards
various war
funds.

20. The Karauli Durbar as well as their subjects have not lagged behind in liberally subscribing towards the various funds raised in connection with the European War and the following list will show the amount of their contributions made towards the different objects.

		Rs.
(1)	Contribution towards the Imperial Indian Relief Fund from His Highness' pocket	500
(2)	Relief Fund from the State	5,000
(3)	Contribution towards the Prince of Wales Fund	1,000
(4)	Contribution towards St. John Ambulance	500
(5)	Imperial Indian Relief Fund by the public	25,000
(6)	Rajputana Aeroplane fund	5,000
(7)	Viceroy's War Gift	20,000
(8)	Belgium Relief Fund	50
(9)	Lucky bag, Simla	25
(10)	Red Cross fete, Simla	100
(11)	Imperial Indian Relief Fund	8,000
(12)	Monthly contribution towards the war expenses @ Rs. 500 a month	3,500
TOTAL. Rs.		<hr/> 68,675

It will be observed from the facts and figures enumerated in the foregoing paras that the Karauli Durbar have tried their level best to help the Government in every way at this crisis as far as their resources could permit them, and I shall be failing in my duty if I conclude this without saying that all these excellent results and successful arrangements were attributable to the special interest and particular zeal evinced by His Highness the Maharajah, who had chalked out the path to successfully steering the ship during the storm. His Highness has still an ardent desire to render further help towards the prosecution of this aggressive war, and he is quite prepared to weather the storm and to sacrifice all the resources of this State in case any further emergency arises in future and the Government stands in need of aid from this State.

His Highness
Birthday.

21. The most happy event of His Highness the Maharajah Saeb Bahadur's birthday anniversary was observed on the 27th February 1918, the day being enjoyed as a public holiday. A customary Durbar was held

in the morning in the city Palace Hall which was gaily decorated for the occasion. Punctually at 11-30 His Highness in procession entered the Durbar Hall and was enthusiastically received by all the Durbaries standing. As soon as His Highness resumed his seat on the Dais raised under a golden canopy, the Durbar was declared open and the *Nazars* from the Tazimi Sardars were received by His Highness standing every time as a Tazimi approached. This being over the other Durbaries presented their *Nazars* turn by turn according to their positions. A salute of 17 guns was fired at the commencement of the proceedings and nine prisoners were let off, the Nautch girls singing and the Band playing at intervals throughout. The usual ceremonies being finished the Durbar was closed with a distribution of flower garlands to all the attendants.

22. In honour of His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor's birthday, a public holiday was observed on the 3rd June 1918, the other functions usually performed on this occasion being put off in view of the world-wide War which was still continued and which had disturbed the peace of the whole Continent.

King-Emperor's
Birthday.

VISITS.

23. The Hon'ble Col. J. Manners Smith, v. c., c. v. o., c. i. e., i. a., Agent, Governor-General, Rajputana, during his winter tour was pleased to pay a short visit to Karauli. Accompanied by Miss Manners-Smith, Mrs. and Mr. Glancy, his First-Assistant and his attaché, Thakur Bhairon Singh, arrived here *via* Hindaul on the 5th January 1918 and was accommodated in the Shikar Mahal Residency House. The arrival being private, no formal functions were observed, but a salute of 13 guns was fired as soon as the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General alighted from his carriage at the Guest House. Private visits were exchanged with His Highness the Maharajah the same day. On the night of the 6th January a State banquet was given by His Highness in honour of his distinguished guest's visit in the City Palace. His Highness accompanied by the Chief and Home Members of Council and the Private Secretary entered the dining hall when the dinner was over and after the toast of King-Emperor was proposed by Col. Manners-Smith, the Private Secretary to His Highness read the following speech proposing the health of the principal guest of the evening.

Visit of the
Hon'ble the
Agent to the
Governor-
General,
Rajputana.

"Col. MANNERS SMITH, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

"I take this opportunity to welcome you to-night to a banquet in the Gopal Mandir at my palace.

"Karauli as you know is an isolated place, cut off from a railway line, so it is a special favour on the part of my revered guests to honour me with their august presence at no small and personal inconvenience. Moreover, the means of traffic and the road itself are no less drawback. But the frequency of European visits lays me under deep obligation which cannot be adequately expressed in words. In spite of these unsurmountable difficulties your determination to visit my State capital is an indication of your keen interest in the well-being of my State and best regards for my humble self, and I hope, Colonel Manners Smith, Ladies and Gentlemen, that such feelings will ever actuate your generous hearts.

"Ladies and Gentlemen, when I first met Col. Manners Smith at Delhi during the Conference of Ruling Princes and Chiefs, just two months ago, I found him so courteous and obliging that I thought we were very intimate and old friends. His amiable attitude towards me warranted my familiarity, and my invitation to him to visit my capital at an early date has found a very ready response and I actually realise my desire in welcoming him to-night.

"Colonel Manners Smith, it will not be out of place, I believe, to summarise briefly the affairs of Karauli at your first visit, and I crave your indulgence for it.

"We are in the direct descent of Shri Krishna, the God incarnate, and so have a rightful claim to be the head of the Lunar dynasty.

"After reigning at Muttra for a good long while my ancestors shifted to Bayana, and a big fort, built in 995 A.D., is still there as a monument of their greatness. Thence they proceeded and with many vicissitudes founded the present city in 1348 A.D. Ever since the treaty with the British Government in 1803 my house has always stood unparalleled in loyalty and allegiance to the Throne of England.

"The late Maharajah Madan Pal did many chivalrous deeds during the Indian Mutiny of 1857, such as quelling the mutineers of Kotah contingent, restoration of the Chief there, relieving the garrison at Agra, realising Government dues from Furah strong-headed tenantry and keeping amnesty within his territory and at his borders, that his services were fully appreciated by the benign Government and he was awarded a very valuable robe of honour and granted a salute of 17 guns in perpetuity. His principal trait of character was eulogised by the then British Officers that he never wavered in the due discharge of his princely duties from beginning to end during that uncertain time, while others swerved under misguidance and false notions.

"After him two of my predecessors maintained the family traditions and further added to the laurels already achieved.

"Then the task of administration of the State fell to my lot in 1886. The State was then labouring under many disabilities.

"I began the work with all the resourcefulness I possessed, taking full advantage of the peaceful times and the most unerring and best advice of my immediate well-wishers, the Political Agents, whom I thank profusely for their succour. The amelioration of my subjects and the material progress of my State in general have ever been my watchwords and guiding principles and with a certain amount of confidence I can say that much has hitherto been done in that direction.

"I have constructed some big Bunds, such as Rundhkapura, at a cost of a lakh of rupees, and many smaller ones which have proved very beneficial to my subjects, especially in dry years, and added to the material wealth of the State.

"In the year 1905-06 severe famine visited the State and the Government of India very kindly lent me Rs. 2,50,000 to tide over the hard times, and at the same time very magnanimously placed gratis the services of Captain (now Lt.-Colonel) A. B. Drummond as the Political Officer. Thus at the close of famine relief works which cost the State an expenditure of Rs. 2,38,586, the State liabilities amounted to Rs. 10,39,602 inclusive of Government loan of Rs. 5,75,957.

"I am glad to say that during Rao Bahadur Munshi Harnam Das' tenure as Chief Member the Government loan has been fully paid off, and after paying a large amount towards liquidation of the private debts, a considerable sum still remains due. Rao Bahadur Munshi Harnam Das has done his work with zeal and application and

while congratulating him on the brilliant results achieved, it is a matter of great satisfaction to me that his good work was appreciated both by Sir Elliot Colvin and Colonel Bannerman. I may add that my other officials have worked ungrudgingly and heartily co-operated with my Chief Member, whose task thus has been lightened.

"I may add that having regard to the financial condition of my State I have contributed my full quota to the different War Funds. The amount of Indian War Relief Fund and War Loan alone aggregated Rs. 26,000 and Rs. 98,000 respectively.

"The number of recruits hitherto supplied from the State is 239. I am very keen on it and have adopted all possible measures to ensure success in the work of recruitment. His Excellency the Viceroy is pleased to express his gratification with our work. But I regret to say that the prevalence of a contagious disease in my three Tehsils and agricultural operations have been great hindrances in the cause of recruitment, but as soon as these causes disappear I shall again impress on my recruiting board the necessity of enlisting as many combatants and non-combatants as can be got.

"To be brief I must now hasten to request you all to drink to the health of my revered guest, the Hon'ble Colonel J. Manners Smith, V.C., C.V.O., C.I.E., I.A., Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana."

The Hon'ble Col. Manners Smith spoke in reply in the following terms.

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

"Before replying to His Highness's kind address I will ask you to fill your glasses for the toast I shall call on you to drink.

"YOUR HIGHNESS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

"I would first of all thank Your Highness most truly for the kind words in which you proposed my health, and then all your officers and State officials for the cordial manner in which they honoured it.

"Your Highness has expressed surprise that we Europeans should be so ready to come and pay a visit to a part of India which is to some extent isolated and unknown. But if Your Highness will put yourself in our place and look at India with our eyes I feel sure that you will agree that it is the most natural thing in the world.

"In 'so called' British India unfortunately those who are British born and whose forefathers helped to make India what it is to-day cannot help perceiving the growing tendency on the part of Indians to desire our room rather than our company in the mistaken desire for Home Rule and in the ideas that they will be able to carry on the rule themselves. It is, therefore, a pleasant change to turn from the beaten track and to rest a while in the enjoyment of the company and hospitality of a Prince in whose State the Rule (call it home or anything else) which is in reality the most suited to Indians can be seen and studied. Though it is true that to some extent Karauli is isolated from the business world of India by the lack of direct railway communication, I can assure Your Highness that what binds any portion of this great continent to the Supreme Government is not the iron bands of material progress, but the golden chain of Loyalty and Love. These noble and spiritual qualities of head and heart are the true characteristics of the Rajput Race, and I count myself extremely fortunate at this critical time of India's history to be associated with Rajputana. In Karauli we see a typical Rajput State and in the

Ruler a Prince who is second to none in loyalty to the Throne, rightly proud of his pure descent and ancient lineage, true to his family traditions and one whom I know you will be proud to honour.

"Ladies and Gentlemen I give you the toast of His Highness Sir Bhanwar Pal Deo Bahadur, G. C. I. E., Maharajadhiraj of Karauli."

The Hon'ble the Agent, Governor-General, Rajputana, left Karauli on the 7th January 1918 at about 1-30 p.m., for Hindaun, where he took train to reach Agra *via* Bayana *en-route* to Dholpur. A salute of 13 guns was fired on his departure.

24. Col. A. D. A. G. Bannerman, C.V.O., C.I.E., I.A., Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, who was under orders of transfer, paid a short visit to the State on the 14th October 1917. Private visits were exchanged with His Highness the Maharajah the same day.

As this was the last visit from Col. Bannerman, a garden party was given on behalf of His Highness the Maharajah in honour of his presence on the evening of the 15th October, and a farewell dinner was also given by the Durbar the same evening in the Residency House. At the end of the dinner His Highness the Maharajah accompanied by the Chief and Home Members of Council and the Private Secretary to His Highness joined the party, and the following speech was read out by the Private Secretary on behalf of His Highness the Maharajah.

"COLONEL BANNERMAN AND GENTLEMEN.

"It is with mingled feelings of regret and felicity that I have to bid adieu to my most sympathetic advisor and intimate friend, Colonel Bannerman, C.I.E., the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, on his promotion to the Kashmir Residency, one of the prize posts in the Political Department.

"His sudden separation nips my multifarious hopes in the bud, and hence it touches me to the quick, but there is a halo of solace that he is to move hence forward in a higher sphere of life as the Resident of Kashmir, so well-known to the Persian Poet.

"Though his immediate connection with us will thus be severed for the present, I entertain every hope that his interest so far evinced for the well being of my State and the welfare of my family will not fade at all with the change of places, and in the long run my long cherished expectation of congratulating him as the head of the Provincial Government will be a reality and my hopes for it will never be dim.

"My connection with you, Colonel Bannerman, dates back to 1913, and gentlemen, since then his untiring zeal, sympathetic solicitude, timely advice, ready assistance, hearty-co-operation and friendly attitude have been fast rooted in my heart and I can rightly be proud to acknowledge that he ever steered my vessel aright through fair or foul weather and enabled me and my officers to liquidate a big debt of Government lent by her so kindly on such easy terms. Strict economy and reasonable curtailment have been my watchword, but nothing has ever been detrimental or prejudicial to my status.

Visit from the
Political Agent,
E. R. S.

"During his incumbency in this Agency I had to face many apparently unsurmountable difficulties, but with the aid of my revered guest I have always won the Golden Fleece.

"It is purely due to his magnanimity and foresight that the restrictions on the Financial Administration in my State have been conditionally removed long before they could have been reasonably expected to be shaken off.

"I have no adequate words to thank you, Colonel Bannerman, for your favours ever and anon. Gentlemen, my relations with him have ever been very cordial and in rare cases of differences I have always found him of utmost help and with his sound judgment and unerring tact he has always carved out a meritorious path for me.

"The present year is a record year for rains and consequent abundance of fodder and grass, though an average crop cannot be expected according to expectations. Cotton, which gave the greatest alarm a few days ago, has begun to give balls and thus to instil new hope in the minds of the dejected agriculturists. Hence if thriving years continue for some time to come, the balance of the Seth's debt will also be soon paid off and the work of liquidation so nobly started by my friend, Colonel Bannerman, will be a successful one and the State will breathe freely once more from her long standing liabilities. I must aver that I have fully taken advantage of my friend's ungrudging advice, vast experience and keen interest for the amelioration of my subjects and the material improvement of my territory at large, for which I thank him profusely from the core of my heart.

"His motto of life may be summed in the following couplet :

"Honour and fame from no condition rise,
Act well your part, there all the glory lies."

"And I may add that it is a sound rule of guidance for all ambitious and practical purposes.

"It will not be out of place to mention that I am thankful to Government for allowing me to retain the services of Rao Bahadur Munshi Harnam Das, who is assisting me whole heartedly in the administration of the State and he has been ably assisted by other officials of the State.

"Again I wish you Godspeed, Colonel Bannerman, and may the recollections of this old State ever have a place in your kind bosom."

Col. Bannerman answered the speech in the following terms.

YOUR HIGHNESS, SIRDARS AND GENTLEMEN.

I beg to thank Your Highness warmly for the very kind expressions of regret at my transfer which Your Highness has been so good as to make. I can truly say that I have taken the greatest interest in the welfare of Your Highness's ancient State of Karauli since I assumed charge of the Eastern Rajputana States Agency from Colonel Erskine some four years ago.

Your Highness has referred to your connection with me as dating from 1913. But I have vivid recollections of an earlier visit in 1900 when I came to Karauli on work connected with the Census of 1901 and first had the pleasure of meeting Your Highness.

I remember that I was received by Your Highness in the Palace where two formidable looking tigers were crouched by your chair. Those were the tigers which are depicted in the painting which now graces the Durbar Hall. While Your Highness' welcome was very cordial, the tigers when I was invited to stroke received my would-be soothing pats with anything but appreciation and I was glad there were attendants with them who prevented them from giving evidence of their uncordiality by other means than low growlings.

During the past four years we have had one year of great scarcity which severely strained the finances, but thanked to Your Highness' whole-hearted co-operation in effecting all possible economies, while at the same time affording necessary relief the situation was successfully met. Since then the debt to Government has been almost entirely liquidated and the financial restrictions which the Government of India considered it advisable to impose while the loan remained unpaid have been removed. The removal of these restrictions during my incumbency of the post of Political Agent has given me the greatest pleasure, and I am confident that Your Highness with the aid of your very capable Chief Officer, Rao Bahadur Munshi Harnam Das, and other high officials, will control the finances with prudence and skill.

Although the unprecedently heavy rains have damaged the kharif, there is hope that the Rabi may be larger than usual, and the New Year's Budget, which opens with a very satisfactory balance, anticipates the paying off the remaining sum due to Government and an instalment of the loan obtained from the Seth together with interest due on both loans.

I have to thank Your Highness for much kind hospitality and for some enjoyable days on *Shikar*. I am truly sorry to say good-bye to your Highness and to other old friends here and to be severing my official connection with this fascinating State where the old Rajput courtesy is so manifest and where all show such true loyalty.

I shall carry away with me the most pleasing recollections of Your Highness' kindness. I trust that Providence may guide Your Highness in all your undertakings and that your people may advance in prosperity, comfort and contentment."

Col. Bannerman left the place on the 16th October 1917 and his departure was announced by the usual salute.

C. C. Watson, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., having succeeded Col. Bannerman, paid his first flying visit to the State on 28th November 1917. Accompanied by Mrs. Watson, he arrived here *via* Hindaun at about 2-30 p.m., on the 28th November. As this was his first official visit to the State, all functions of *Peshwai*, reception, presentation of *Dalis* and exchange of visits were observed according to standing procedure on the same day.

A state banquet was given on behalf of His Highness the same evening in the Residency House, to which his Highness the Maharajah and other Sirdars joined at the end of the dinner, and the following speech was read out by the Private Secretary on behalf of His Highness.

MR. WATSON, MRS. WATSON AND GENTLEMEN,

It affords me very great pleasure to welcome you to my Capital, and that pleasure has been considerably enhanced by the presence of Mrs. Watson, whose acquaintance I made for the first time yesterday.

My friendship with you, Mr. Watson, contracted a long time ago, was renewed with all the past recollections and future hopes and expectations at Delhi during the Conference of Ruling Princes and Chiefs. It is always a source of unbounded gratification to meet old friends again, and the more so if seen in distant places, and I was extremely glad to have the luck of getting an opportunity for a personal interview twice with you when we all knew how engrossed you were with the multifarious duties connected with the said Conference, and it was very difficult to snatch a few moments for private interviews.

I can not adequately thank you for your kind acceptance of my invitation to visit my Capital accompanied by Mrs. Watson. It is a good beginning, and I thoroughly believe, there is much in store for the well-being and prestige of this State of antiquity with your kind solicitude and keen interest.

It is a source of great satisfaction to me that your first journey from Hindaun to Karauli is in the State motor car. I hope the journey was pleasant, though the roads are not so good.

We are in the midst of the world-wide War and we must all exert every nerve to achieve the goal which necessitated us to fight against militarism of the Huns. It is somewhat painful that Russia, which was playing so prominent a part in the War last year to check the aggression of the Kaiser, has fallen into illusionment through the guiles and wiles of the fiendish stratagem of the Germans, and the extremists, devoid of foresight and reason, are accelerating her troubles, which draw-back requires our greater efforts to meet the occasion and it behoves us all without any exceptions to co-operate with men and money for the consummation of our object. The news from other fronts is very encouraging and may the Almighty give us cause in the near future to congratulate our beloved King-Emperor in his mission of establishing right over might.

We are doing our level best for "Our Day" celebrations, but we are handicapped by the prevalence of malaria.

I am highly obliged to Mrs. Watson for her kindly looking after the arrangements of the banquet, which without her help would not have been so successful.

Mr. Watson, my relations with your predecessor, Colonel Bannerman, were very cordial and I am very thankful to him from the core of my heart for all he could do for me and my State.

Gentlemen, I do not want to keep you long with my speech, and I invite you all to drink to the health of my revered guest of the night, C. C. Watson, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States.

Mr. Watson delivered the following speech in reply to His Highness' address.

YOUR HIGHNESS AND GENTLEMEN,

I thank you most warmly on behalf of my wife and myself for the kind terms in which you have proposed and honoured our healths. As Your Highness has remembered, it is eleven years since I first visited Karauli, and it was a great pleasure to renew our acquaintance at the recent Conference of Ruling Princes and Chiefs at Delhi. It was a time of some stress, not only for the Government of India officials, but for the Chiefs themselves, and I was glad to find that, when so many changes and innovations were under discussion, the Conference had the benefit of the presence of Rulers like Your Highness who represent the ancient and conservative traditions of

the Rajputana of which you are so justly proud. Now that Government have done me the honour of appointing me to the Eastern Rajputana States Agency, I trust that our old time acquaintance which was then renewed will ripen into a firm and abiding friendship. My own desire is to be of some help to Your Highness and your State whenever and wherever you may require my assistance.

There have been many changes since I first saw the shady gardens and stately Palace of Karauli and not the least in the ease with which our journey here was accomplished. Instead of a four hours weary carriage drive Your Highness' new motor car has brought us in great comfort from Hindaun within an hour, so that no fatigue has marred my wife's first view of your beautiful city.

Your Highness has referred to the world-war in which India is fighting with all the forces of civilisation against the powers which are seeking to destroy them. You rightly recognise that in spite of our successes on the Western front and in Mesopotamia the position is still critical and demands our most whole-hearted efforts. Russia, torn by internal dissensions and at the moment dominated by impractical idealists, is an example to all who may wish for wholesale constitutional changes at a time when all efforts should be concentrated against the common enemy. Let us hope she may learn before it is too late that a strong and established Government is the first essential for the happiness of all peoples and that the liberty which is not firmly founded on discipline, toleration and self-sacrifice spells anarchy and is of no value to any one. It is unhappily true that the deplorable condition of our Ally must have delayed the end of the War, but I have no doubt whatever of the final result if we all do our utmost to help. The first call in India is at present for men, both for the fighting ranks and for the labour corps, and I am glad to learn that Karauli has done very creditably in the matter of recruiting. But we must remember that the war is yet far from being won and we must not slacken a single effort until that end has been accomplished. Another way in which we can assist is by sending contribution to the Red Cross in aid of the sick and wounded, and I hope that despite the disorganisation due to the prevalent malaria Karauli's results from the "Our Day" celebrations will be worthy of the State and of Your Highness.

I feel myself at a disadvantage in succeeding Col. Bannerman, whose genial personality and long experience of Rajputana have made him specially worthy of the friendship of its rulers. But I hope you will bear with my inexperience and believe that my one wish is to be of assistance to Your Highness in all ways consistent with my duty to the Government of India. I thank Your Highness most warmly for your kindly hospitality and ask you all, gentlemen, to drink to the long life and prosperity of His Highness the Maharajah of Karauli."

During his stay the Political Agent had inspected the Sadar Dispensary, the Jail and the sanitation of the town.

He left for Bharatpur on the 29th November 1917.

25. The following Recruiting Officers visited the State during the year under report in connection with the enrolment of recruits required for the British Indian Army.

- (1) Captain R. A. Bennett, Assistant Recruiting Officer, arrived here on the 5th and left on the 6th October 1917.
- (2) He came here again on the 21st April and left on the 22nd idem.

(3) He again visited the capital on the 5th May and left here the next day.

(4) He again arrived here on the 29th July and after staying for a day left on the 30th July.

26. Colonel P. B. Haig, C.B., I.M.S., Agency Surgeon, Eastern Rajputana States, paid a visit to the State on the 10th February 1918, and was accommodated in the Shikar Mahal House. He inspected the Sadar Dispensary, the Jail and the town sanitation on the 11th February 1918, and was pleased with what he saw.

Visit of the Agency Surgeon, E. R. S.

He proceeded to Mandrail on the 12th February and inspected the dispensary there the next day. He was also pleased to inspect and investigate the cases of new epidemic special disease of chest and heart prevailing there. He returned to Karauli on the 14th February and left for Bharatpur the same day.

27. The relations between the Durbar and the Political officers have all along been of the most cordial nature as ever, and His Highness the Maharajah acknowledges with gratitude the invaluable and ever ready help given and sound advice received from the Political Agents, Colonel A. D'A. G. Bannerman, C.V.O., C.I.E., and C. C. Watson, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., who have held charge of the Eastern Rajputana Agency. His Highness is also well aware how deeply he is indebted to the Agents, Governor-General, the Hon'ble Sir E. G. Colvin, K.C.S.I., I.C.S., and the Hon'ble Colonel J. Manners-Smith, V.C., C.V.O., C.I.E., I.A., who have held the charge of the Rajputana Agency, for their frank and kind advice and for the keen interest envinced by them towards the State affairs and the welfare of the people.

Relation between the Durbar and the Political officers.

TOURS.

28. His Highness the Maharajah continued to pay his monthly visits to the Kaila Devi Shrine for religious purposes as usual throughout the year under report. His resolution and tenet of earnest faith in this respect is so firm and steadfast that neither rains nor cold or heat would dissuade him from undertaking these trips to the sacred shrine.

Tours of H. H. the Maharajah.

His Highness' winter tour lasted for ten days.

His Highness and party left for Kaila on the morning of the 22nd January 1918 and joined the Palace ladies there, who had gone ahead by one night. After staying there for a couple of days, the camp was moved to Birvasan, where a two days halt was made. His Highness did not like to proceed further on his proposed tour owing to certain villages on his way being threatened with plague cases, and he was obliged to whittle away his programme and to return to Karauli after staying for three days at Kaila. The camp was accordingly moved back from Birbasan to Kaila on the 27th, and after three days sojourn at Kaila the party returned hale and hearty to the capital on the 31st January 1918.

Tours of the Chief Member.

29. The Chief Member owing to ill-health was obliged to obtain 1½ months leave from the 11th November 1918 to 26th December 1918 and this prevented him from undertaking any extensive tour in the interior of the State during the year under report. He had however to visit Bharatpur to see the Political Agent there on State business two or three times during the year under review.

Changes in the personnel of the administration.

(a) Political Agency—

30. Colonel A. D.' A. G. Bannerman, c.v.o., c.I.E., I.A.; having been transferred to the Kashmere Residency, he was succeeded by C. C. Watson, Esq., c.I.E., I.C.S., who took over charge of the Eastern Rajputana States Agency on the 25th November 1917 and continued to hold charge of the post during the remaining period of the year under report.

(b) Council—

Rai Bahadur Babu Bhola Nath Chatterji, B.A., Home Member of Council, was on leave for a period of two months and Munshi Jugal Kishor, B.A., Private Secretary to His Highness, worked in his place as a temporary measure. The former subsequently retired on pension with effect from the 8th December 1917, and the latter was confirmed in his place as Home Member of Council.

Constitution of Council.

31. The constitution of Council remained the same as last year, but a new post of Secretary to Council was created and Mr. N. D. Tandon was appointed in that post, and in addition he was entrusted with the supervision and control of certain departments of the State.

Appendix No. I shows the list of high officials employed in the State during the year under report.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

32. The Revenue Department under the control of Deputy Collector Rai Sahib Munshi Bhagwan Das, who is a zealous, energetic and trustworthy official of the State, continued to maintain its reputation during the year under report.

Revenue Administration

With a view to facilitate revenue administration, the State is partitioned into 5 groups of Tehsils, each Tehsil being entrusted to the custody of a separate district officer who is called a Tehsildar and who works under the direct supervision and guidance of the Revenue Deputy Collector.

33. The population of each Tehsil and the number of villages attached thereto are shown in the following table.

Population and number of villages in each Tehsil.

No.	Name of Tehsil.	Population.	Number of villages.	REMARKS.
1	Tehsil Hazur	59,226	102	
2	„ Sapotra	39,490	86	
3	„ Machilpur	20,557	82	
4	„ Mandrail	17,508	55	
5	„ Utgir	9,806	63	
Total		1,46,587	388	

A new habitation having sprung up near Bund Rundkapura in Tehsil Machilpur, which is proposed to reckon as a new village, the total number of villages had risen from 387 to 388 at the end of the year under report. One village Kotah in Tehsil Hazur having been granted in Jagir to Sri Rani Sahiba Chauhanji, the number of the Khalsa and Jagir villages stood at 201 and 187 respectively.

34. The following table will show the area brought under cultivation in Khalsa villages in each tehsil during the year under report, as compared with the area cultivated last year.

Area brought under cultivation.

No.	Name of Tehsil.	AREA BROUGHT UNDER CULTIVATION.		Difference.	REMARKS.
		Bighas in Sambat 1973.	Bighas in Sambat 1974.		
1	Tehsil Hazur	35,067	35,264	+ 197	
2	„ Sapotra	29,405	29,542	+ 137	
3	„ Machilpur	23,948	24,274	+ 326	
4	„ Mandrail...	23,906	24,112	+ 206	
5	„ Utgir	12,881	13,285	+ 404	
Total		1,25,207	1,26,477	+ 1,270	

The net result was that an additional income of Rs. 1,690, after deducting the rent of the area given up during the year under report, was realized.

Immigration.

35. The subjoined table will show the result of the immigration during the year under report as compared with the last year's figures.

No.	Name of Tehsil.	IMMIGRATED IN SAMBAT 1973.		IMMIGRATED IN SAMBAT 1974.	
		Cultivators.	Cattle.	Cultivators.	Cattle.
1	Tehsil Hazur	26	18	3	45
2	„ Sapotra	33	26	4	4
3	„ Machilpur	17	74	4	19
4	„ Mandrail...	23	41	68	197
5	„ Utgir	194	277	200	929
Total		293	436	279	1,194

The figures shown in the above table go to indicate that the number of cultivators was a little less than those resettled in the last year, but the number of cattle returned was much larger as compared with the last year's figures.

The generous and attractive concessions allowed by the Durbar for this purpose are still in force to keep the door open for the cultivators, and the Revenue officials do not appear to be inactive in this respect.

Emigration.

36. The following table will show that the number of cultivators and cattle that emigrated from the State during the year under review was far larger than that of the previous year.

Every precautionary measure is adopted as usual to dissuade people from leaving their homes, and every facility and help is offered to let them stick to their professional pursuits, but the people of this place are so much habituated to this evil practice that with the slightest advent of repugnant season and appearance of epidemics, they become panic-stricken and abruptly attempt to flee away without presaging the risk and troubles they might be confronted with in the long run. It appears that the people who are apt to such sort of adventures belong to labouring classes and mostly to *Chamar* community residing in the villages of Utgir and Mandrail Tehsils adjacent to the Gwalior State, who sometimes are obliged to do so owing to forced labour, and sometimes the attractive and liberal rates of wages obtainable in the neighbourhood stimulate them to adopt such courses.

The matter is engaging the serious attention of the Durbar and suitable measures will soon be adopted to check and minimise the chance of this large emigration in future.

No.	Name of Tehsil.	EMIGRATED IN SAMBAT 1973.		EMIGRATED IN SAMBAT 1974.	
		Men.	Cattle.	Men.	Cattle.
1	Tehsil Hazur	1	...	58	13
2	Tehsil Sapotra	3	...	23	7
3	Tehsil Machilpur	4	5	3	13
4	Tehsil Mandrail	35	135	21	6
5	Tehsil Utgir	31	69	206	435
Total		74	209	311	474

37. An area of 1,270 bighas of waste land was broken up during the year under report against an area of 2,161 bighas ploughed in the last year. The decrease is chiefly accountable to the fact that the prevalence of influenza epidemic which had inflicted a severe blow and terrified people by victimizing with a long roll of deaths, did not allow them to cultivate land to full extent.

Banjar land brought under cultivation.

38. Only one Bund could hardly be constructed in Tehsil Machilpur during the year under report, the influenza epidemic having stood in the way to take any steps in this direction. Hence the considerable setback.

Number of new wells and tanks constructed.

39. The school of Patwaries was opened this year from the 18th May 1918 and closed on the 9th September 1918. Thirty candidates appeared in the examination, of whom nineteen came out successful.

Training of Patwaries.

40. There was no change in the personnel of the Tehsildars during the year under report. They are reported to have worked satisfactorily and performed their duties to the best of their skill.

Revenue Machinery.

41. The usual tenure is pure Raiyatwari. The ruler of the State is the recognised owner of the soil in Khalsa villages and the overlord in Bapoti villages. Rent and revenue in the former are almost synonymous terms. The whole of the rent goes to the State excepting a small percentage which is allowed to the Mehtas as *Mehat Chhut* in the shape of collection fee.

Land Revenue system.

The land revenue is collected in two instalments viz. in November and April respectively, except that of land under sugarcane, which is realized in the first half of December. The Kharif and Rabi instalments are fixed for all the fields. Those which are ordinarily double cropped, pay half at each harvest and those which ordinarily grow only Kharif or Rabi pay the whole revenue at the Kharif or Rabi as the case may be.

42. The regular settlement made in 1912 under the supervision and guidance of W. Raw, Esq., I.C.S., Settlement Officer of Dholpur and Karauli States, continued to be in force during the year under report.

Settlement of land.

The year under review is the 7th term of the settlement from the date the final assessment was announced according to regular settlement. The revenue demand fixed at settlement was Rs. 3,34,826, while the demand fixed for the year under report amounted to Rs. 3,58,783, showing an increase of Rs. 23,957 or 7.15 per cent. over and above the fixed demand. There have hardly been two successive prosperous years during the last 7 years, but it is satisfactory to note that the land revenue has steadily increased, considerable area of waste land brought under cultivation and the agriculturists have all along been in a position to pay off their rentals without any coercive measures during the normal years of the aforesaid period. The new settlement has materially improved the condition of the agricultural population and substantially helped as well to facilitate the revenue administration of the State and the Durbar are much satisfied to observe that after all it has proved to be a boon to all concerned.

Agricultural stock. 43. Appendix XX shows the condition and details of the agricultural live-stock in the State.

The number of live-stock during the year under report is reported to have risen from 2,51,932 to 2,53,510, showing a small increase of 1,578.

Boundary disputes. 44. No boundary disputes of any importance were either pending or disposed of during the year under report.

The petty disputes on the Karauli-Jaipur, Gwalior-Karauli and Karauli-Dholpur borders still remain undecided for the reasons already set forth in the last year's report. The highest number of these disputes which are pending settlement between Karauli and Jaipur is reported to be 16, and I am sorry to observe that from the inattention on the part of the Jaipur Durbar they can not be expected to be decided amicably in the near future, as the Jaipur State officials always try to allow the cases to hang on by advancing irrelevant reasons and rigmaroles instead of taking steps towards the early and amicable settlement thereof.

Taccavi loans. 45. The Taccavi loans advanced to the agriculturists during the year under report amounted to Rs. 13,551 against a loan of Rs. 13,724 granted last year, as detailed below :—

1. For purchase of bullocks	...	...	...	Rs. 5,048
2. " " seed grains	...	...	...	Rs. 5,433
3. For construction of wells and tanks	...	...	...	Rs. 3,070
			Total	13,551

The normal year was chiefly responsible for this small grant, which is not so attractive in a favourable season than in a lean year.

Arrears of Taccavi 46. The balance of the arrears of Taccavi loans at the close of the last year was Rs. 40,048, while a sum of Rs. 13,551 was advanced during the year under review, thus making a total of Rs. 53,599; out of this a sum of Rs. 15,388 was recovered during the current year and a petty sum of Rs. 10 was reduced from the last year's balance owing to direct book

adjustment having been made in Tehsil Machilpur. The balance of arrears was therefore reduced to Rs. 38,201 at the close of the year.

The smaller collections under this head were based on the proportion of the amount advanced.

47. The revenue demand for the year under report was estimated at Rs. 3,56,610, while the actual collections amounted to Rs. 3,68,708, showing an increase of Rs. 12,098.

Revenue and collections.

The better collections were partly attributable to normal season and partly to the zealous activities displayed by the Revenue officials in this behalf.

48. The balance of arrears of land revenue at the close of the last year stood at Rs. 30,347; of this a sum of Rs. 5,303 was recovered and a sum of Rs. 3,047 remitted, by which transaction the balance was reduced to Rs. 21,997. To this may be added the amount of Rs. 2,446 suspended during the year, which raises the balance to Rs. 24,443 at the close of the year.

Land revenue arrears.

49. The income from this source was estimated at Rs. 1,400 against the actual demand of Rs. 1,574 while the actual sum realised amounted to Rs. 1,554, showing an increase of Rs. 154. A sum of rupee one was remitted during the year leaving a recoverable balance of Rs. 19 at the close of the year.

Nazul Land and houses.

Out of an arrear of Rs. 12 outstanding last year, a sum of Rs. 4 was recovered during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 8.

The total balance of the recoverable arrears at the close of the year stood at Rs 27.

50. The following table will show the disposal of the revenue cases during the year under report.

Revenue cases.

Balance of last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR.			BALANCE AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR			REMARKS
			Out of last year's balance.	Out of those instituted during the current year.	Total.	Out of last year's balance.	Out of those instituted during the current year.	Total.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
177	1,658	1,835	47	1,640	1,687	180	18	148	

The figures shown in the above table go to represent that the case work in the Revenue Department was a heavy task and the considerable number of cases disposed of by the Deputy Collector reflects great credit on him.

51. The enquiry into the Muafi holdings having been continued in the year under report, the following table is given to indicate the result of enquiry and the disposal of cases.

Balance of last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR.			Balance at the close of the year.	Rent of lands resumed up to Sambat 1973	Rent of lands resumed during the year.	Total rent of land resumed up to date.
			Restored.	Resumed.	Total.				
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
42	...	42	...	1	1	41	10,902	3	10905

The number of Muafi cases brought on the file up to Sambat 1974 is reported to be 4,051, all of which have been decided, leaving a very small number pending enquiry. This additional work was entrusted to the Deputy Collector at the close of the settlement operations, and it is gratifying to notice that he has done it very creditably with the result that an additional income of nearly Rs. 11,000 a year is realised on account of rents of the lands hitherto resumed and which was being enjoyed by the persons not lawfully entitled to hold them.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

52. The codified laws or various circulars and standing orders already in force in the State had undergone no changes or modifications during the year under report.

Legislation.

Appendix II shows the details of laws in force in the State.

53. The State forces are classed into Regular and Irregular Cavalry, Infantry and Artillery.

Military.

The tabular statement given below will exhibit the fixed strength and cost of the Military forces maintained by the State.

Description of Force.	Fixed Number.	Annual cost.	Remarks.
I.—Regular		Rs.	
(a) Cavalry	125	17514	
(b) Infantry including Band ...	252	12966	
(c) Field Artillery	24	1,243	
Total ...	401	31,723	
II.—Irregular, including Fort Garrison ...	761	46,750	
Grand Total ...	1,162	78,473	

54. The regular infantry and cavalry regiments stationed at the capital and detailed to keep watch and ward at various places are armed with muskets and spears respectively, while the Dils or Irregular Rajput foot soldiers employed at the capital and garrisoned in the forts in the district to keep peace and order in the country have to keep their own swords and muskets.

Arms.

55. The Judicial Officer, Munshi Mohammad Ziauddin Khan, continued to hold charge of the Police Department of the State during the year under report. He is an old and experienced officer of the State and knows every detail of the Judicial Department under his control.

Police.

He has spared no pains in discharging his multifarious duties efficiently and to the satisfaction of the Durbar.

The question of relieving the Judicial Officer, of his heavy work has been engaging the attention of the Durbar for some years back, but the financial difficulties of the State have not yet allowed them to take any practical steps in this direction.

The Police Force of the State has to do a lot of hard work while the scanty pay allowed to its members is quite inadequate to com-

pensate their labours. The force is also very badly equipped and the question of supplying fresh uniforms as often as ought to be is carried over from one year to another year unsettled for want of sufficient funds. The matter is however near the heart of the Durbar and engaging their serious attention.

Training.

56. There is no arrangement for training and drilling the police force in the State, nor is there a mounted police properly armed.

The reorganisation of the department is unequivocally badly needed, and steps will be taken with the improvement of the financial position of the State, specially in respect of the Chaukidari system on the lines in force in other States.

Police stations and Chaukis.

57. The Police stations and out-posts did not witness any change during the year but continue to exist as detailed below:—

(a) One *Kotwali* at the Capital.

(b) Six Police stations or *Thanas* in the district.

(c) Twelve *Chaukis* or out-posts in the out-lying district.

One Inspector of Police is specially employed to make rounds in the district and to keep close watch and supervision over the outlying posts who works in the capacity of a Superintendent of Police under the direct ancillary of the City Magistrate.

58. The Police Force of the State is not properly armed. Only *Lathis* or cudgels are supplied by the State, but they keep their own swords and muskets.

Ratio.

59. The ratio of the Police to the population of the State is one to 675·5 while that to area is 1 to 5·72 square miles.

60. The subjoined table exhibits the total strength and cost of the Police force employed during the year under report.

No.	Description of Force.	Number or strength.	Rate of Pay.	Annual cost.
1	Inspector of Police	...	Rs. 50 0 0	Rs. 600 0 0
2	City Kotwal	...	40 0 0	480 0 0
3	Assistant Kotwal	...	15 0 0	180 0 0
4	Court Inspector	...	15 0 0	180 0 0
5	Thanedar 1st grade	...	25 0 0	300 0 0
6	" 2nd "	3	66 0 0	792 0 0
7	" 3rd "	2	40 0 0	480 0 0
8	Jamadar, Police line	...	12 0 0	144 0 0
9	Clerks	4	50 0 0	600 0 0
10	Writer constables	11	55 0 0	660 0 0
11	Jemadar	1	5 0 0	60 0 0
12	Constables	188	752 0 0	9,024 0 0
13	Musaddis	2	17 0 0	204 0 0
14	Menial staff	...	39 15 4	479 8 0
15	Contingencies	...	64 0 8	768 8 0
	Total	217	1,246 0 0	14,952 0 0

61. Appendices V, VI and VII show the working of Police.

Working of Police.

62. 226 offences were reported during the year under report as against 167 of the preceding year and 253 offenders were arrested against 350 of the previous year ; of these, 176 were convicted against 159 of the last year and 60 were discharged or acquitted against 188 of the last year.

63. The average conviction was 69.57 as compared with 48.28 of Average conviction. the previous year.

64. The finger impression slips of 56 prisoners undergoing sentences for specified offences were taken for the purpose of identification and supplied to the Central Thumb Impression Bureau at Mount Abu, while for the cancellation of slips already on record, no application was made during the year under report.

Finger impressions.

The following is the classification of slips transmitted.

(1) Theft	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
(2) Keeping stolen property	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
(3) Criminal breach of trust	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
(4) Criminal trespass	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(5) Trespass into house with intent of theft	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(6) Cheating	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
(7) Enticing away a married woman	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
(8) Abduction	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
(9) Grievous hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
(10) Interference in performance of public service	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(11) False evidence	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(12) Dakaiti	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
(13) Default of security for good behaviour	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
(14) Forgery	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
(15) Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

65. There are following Courts of Justice in the State:—

Courts of Justice.

- (a) Each of the five subdivisions of the State has a Tehsildar's Court exercising the powers of the third class Magistrate in Criminal cases and with powers to dispose of civil suits of the aggregate value up to Rs. 50.
- (b) The Court of the Judicial Officer exercising the powers of a District Magistrate as also those of a District Judge. He has also authority to hear appeals from the decisions of the Tehsildars while he can try original civil suits of any value.
- (c) The Judicial Member's Court who has power to hear Civil and Criminal appeals from the orders of Judicial Officer in the manner described below:—

(i) *Civil appeals.*—All appeals in money suits the value of which does not exceed Rs. 500, subject, of course, to appeal to His Highness the Maharaja in full Council, but those of value exceeding that amount are brought before the full Council for final decision. All appeals in suits relating to landed property or any interest in land, or suits in which the question of right or custom is involved, are, however, decided in full Council.

(ii) *Criminal appeals.*—All criminal appeals in which a sentence of imprisonment for two years or under and of the fine up to Rs. 200 is passed, are heard by the Judicial Member, subject, of course, to appeal to H. H. The Maharajah in full Council, but all cases in which the sentences exceed that limit as also all sessions cases are heard and disposed of by the full Council. The decisions of the full Council in all cases are subject to the confirmation by His Highness the Maharajah Sahib Bahadur.

Powers of Criminal Justice.

66. His Highness the Maharajah Sahib Bahadur has powers of life and death.

Offences.

67. The total number of offences against the human body during the year was 471 against 499 in the previous year. The number of offences against property was 405 against 356 in the preceding year, other offences figured at 315 as against 304 of the last year.

Classification of Offences.

68. The following table shows the offences committed during the year under review as compared with those of the last year.

(1) Offences against human body :—	1916-17.	1917-18.
(a) Murder 0 2		
(b) Culpable homicide not amounting to murder ... 4 2		
(c) Causing death by negligent or by rash act ... 2 1		
(d) Attempt to commit suicide 7 3		
(e) Miscarriage 1 3		
(f) Abduction 3 1		
(g) Grievous hurt 10 8		
(h) Causing simple hurt 460 448		
(i) Rape 5 1		
(j) Wrongful confinement 4 0		
(k) Abandoning an infant 1 0		
(l) Attempt to murder... 1 1		
(m) Un-natural offence... 0 1		
(n) Buying and selling of children 1 0		
	Total 499	471

(2)—Offences against property :—						1916-17	1917-18
(a) Dakaiti	...	...	...	...	...	0	0
(b) Highway robbery	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
(c) Theft...	...	...	...	...	...	120	186
(d) Receiving stolen property	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
(e) Criminal misappropriation	...	...	...	...	...	11	6
(f) Criminal breach of trust	...	...	...	...	...	9	13
(g) Cheating	...	...	...	...	...	4	18
(h) Mischief	...	...	...	...	...	70	91
(i) Criminal trespass	...	...	...	...	...	106	74
(j) Adultery	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
(k) House-trespass	...	...	...	...	...	5	3
(l) Extortion	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
(m) Causing abduction	...	...	...	...	...	24	5
(n) Forgery	...	...	...	...	...	0	2
					Total	356	405
					Other offences	304	315
					GRAND TOTAL...	1,159	1,191

69. 566 offences including 32 of previous year, were committed during the year as against 529 of the previous year. Of these, 524 cases were disposed of during the year as against 555 of the previous year, leaving 74 cases pending at the close of the year.

Criminal cases disposed of by the Judicial Court.

70. The value of the stolen property during the year amounted to Rs. 19,470 as against Rs. 55,201, and the number of cattle lifted was 4 against 29 of the previous year. The property recovered amounted to Rs. 1,836 against property worth Rs. 5,373 recovered in the last year, while the number of cattle recovered was 3 against 10 of the last year.

Value of stolen property.

71. 2,309 persons were judicially dealt with by the courts of original jurisdiction during the year under report as compared with 2,129 dealt with in the last year.

Persons judicially dealt with.

The results were as follows :—

	1917.	1918,
(1) Convicted...	437	381
(2) Discharged or acquitted...	1,672	1914
(3) Insane	0	0
(4) Died	0	0
(5) Pending trial	20	14
	Total	2,129
		2,309

Of 2,309 persons either arrested or challaned by the Police, only 381 were convicted by the Magistrate. The percentage of the convictions during the year under review was 16.50 against 19.69 in the last year.

72. The work of the Police was fair this year.

General Remarks.

The Courts have done good work.

73. The following is the distribution of convictions according to the nature of punishment awarded:—

Distribution of convictions according to the nature of punishment awarded.

			1917.	1918.
(1)	Simple imprisonment	...	...	0 1
(2)	Rigorous imprisonment	...	...	52 26
(3)	Imprisonment with fine	...	...	30 46
(4)	Fine only	...	...	352 297
(5)	Whipping	...	...	3 9
		Total	...	437 381

The sentences mentioned under (1), (2) and (3) in para *supra* classified according to the terms of imprisonment are as follows:—

			1917.	1918.
(a)	Under one month	...	...	10 5
(b)	From 1 to 2 months	...	...	19 4
(c)	„ 2 to 3 „	...	...	12 10
(d)	„ 3 to 6 „	...	...	13 25
(e)	„ 6 to 12 „	...	...	10 7
(f)	„ 1 to 2 years	...	...	10 7
(g)	„ 2 to 3 „	...	...	5 7
(h)	„ 3 to 5 „	...	...	1 3
(i)	Over 5 years	...	...	2 7
(j)	Life convicts	...	...	0 0
		Total	...	82 75

Appendix VIII shows the details of the criminal work disposed of by the Judicial courts of the State during the year under report.

Appendix IX shows the result of Criminal appeals disposed of during the year under report.

74. The number of suits instituted in the Judicial Court was 566, against 529 of the last year, while that remaining from the last year was 32, thus making a total of 598. Of these, 524 were disposed of during the year as against 555 of the previous year, leaving 74 as pending at the close of the year.

Of 396 suits filed during the year, 317 related to money, 35 to immovable property and 44 to other rights. The total value of suits brought on register amounted to Rs. 72,298 against Rs. 45,429 of the last year, while the value of the suits disposed of amounted to Rs. 68,438 against Rs. 47,485 of the last year.

75. 131 suits were instituted in the Tehsil Courts during the year, while 43 were pending from the last year, making a total of 174 against 217 of the last year. Of these, 137 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 37 at the close of the year. The value of suits disposed of amounted to Rs. 3,680, against 199 suits of the value of Rs. 5,328 disposed of in the preceding year.

(b) Tehsil Courts.

76. The year opened with a balance of 40 applications for execution of decrees pending from the last year, and 404 were filed during the year

Execution of decree.

under report, making a total of 444 cases. Of these, 401 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 43 at the close of the year.

77. The value of suits filed including the balance of the last year amounted to Rs. 54,071, while the value of suits disposed of amounted to Rs 39,059.

Value of suits.

Appendices X, XI and XII show the working of the Civil Courts.

78. The following table will show the result of the Extradition applications exchanged between this and other States during the year under report.

Extradition of
Criminals.

(a) Criminals demanded by the State.

				Demanded.	Surrendered.
From Jaipur	...	...	...	5	nil
" Dholpur	...	...	...	4	3
" Gwalior	...	...	...	4	nil

(b) Criminals demanded.

				Demanded.	Surrendered.
By Jaipur	...	...	...	20	7
" Dholpur	...	...	...	1	1
" Gwalior	...	...	...	1	nil
			Total	22	3

The Jaipur State Police failed to identify 13 out of 20 criminals demanded, while the one criminal demanded by Gwalior Durbar was reported to have breathed his last, hence 14 offenders could not be surrendered for the reasons set forth above.

79. There is only one Central Jail at the Capital. The buildings are open and healthy but insufficient for present requirements, as sometimes when they are over-crowded the convicts have to be confined in a separate house. The question of erecting a building on modern lines is under consideration, and will assume a practical shape as soon as funds are available for this purpose.

Jail.

A small weaving factory and a Litho press are attached to the Jail and worked by convict labour under the supervision of the Jailer.

Thakur Pooran Singh continued to hold the charge of the Jail during the year under report.

80. The number of prisoners at the commencement of the year was 71 and 211 were admitted during the year, making a total of 282. Of these, 170 were released on completion of their terms of imprisonment, and 35 were let off in honour of His Highness' birthday and other auspicious occasions, while one died during the year under report, leaving 76 at the close of the year, of whom 7 were females and 69 males. There were 7 life convicts.

Number of
prisoners.

81. One prisoner is reported to have died of chronic dysentery during the year under report.

Death of prisoners.

Conduct of
prisoners.

82. The conduct of prisoners was on the whole satisfactory and they kept excellent health during the year under report.

Jail Industries.

83. The receipts from the Jail industries amounted to Rs. 933-4-5 against Rs. 965-6-3 brought in last year, while the total expenditure incurred on the up-keep of the Jail and the maintenance of prisoners, including the establishment of Litho press and factory, was Rs. 6,684 against Rs. 6217 defrayed in the preceding year and against Rs. 7,275 provided in the budget.

Inspection.

84. The Jail was inspected by the Political Agent and the Agency Surgeon, Eastern Rajputana States, during the year under report and they expressed themselves satisfied with what they saw therein.

Classification of
prisoners in Jail
at the end of the
year.

85. The following list exhibits the classification of the prisoners according to their terms of imprisonment.

					Males.	Females.
(1)	Life Convicts	...	...	...	7	0
(2)	Between 5 and 10 years	...	...	...	10	1
(3)	“ 2 and 5 ”	...	...	...	33	0
(4)	From 6 to 12 months	...	...	...	16	2
(5)	Insane	...	...	...	0	1
(6)	Under trials	...	...	...	3	3
Total					69	7
					—	—

Lunatic Asylum.

86. There is no Lunatic Asylum in the State. The insane persons are, however, temporarily confined in the Jail precincts when necessity arises, but they are at last sent to the Asylums at Agra or Lahore for permanent residence and cure.

Average cost of
maintenance of a
prisoner.

87. The average daily cost of a prisoner during the year under review was 19 pies against 16 pies in the last year.

Appendix XIII shows the number of prisoners confined in the Jail during the year under report.

Registration.

88. The following documents were registered during the year under report as compared with those registered in the last year.

		1917.	1918.
1.	Mortgage deeds	...	20
2.	Sale deeds	...	36
3.	Miscellaneous documents	...	19
Total		75	99
		—	—

Value of documents.

89. The value of documents registered amounted to Rs. 17,130 while a sum of Rs. 194 was realised on account of stamps and registration fees as against Rs. 16,644 and Rs. 222 respectively, obtained in the last year.

Powers of Regis-
trars and Sub-
Registrars.

90. The Judicial Officer is the Registrar and Tehsildars the Sub-Registrars, the latter being empowered to register documents up to the value of Rs. 200.

Appendices XIV and XV show in detail the particulars of the documents registered and the expenditure incurred on that account during the year under report.

91. The Court of Honorary Magistrates was entrusted with 113 Criminal cases this year as against 142 made over last year. Of these, 109 were disposed of as against 143 cases of the last year, leaving 4 as pending at the end of the year.

Honorary Magistrates.

Out of 373 offenders arrested during the year as against 289 of the last year, 36 offenders against 29 of the last year, were convicted. The average of conviction this year was 9.65 against 10.5 of the last year.

The work of the Honorary Magistrates who have now well grasped their task was found satisfactory during the year under report, as some of them had taken keen interest in the disposal of Judicial cases. They are to be congratulated for their untiring zeal and aptitude for judicial work.

92. There is only one Municipality at the Capital of the State, which continued to work satisfactorily as usual during the year under report.

Municipality.

Doctor Bhawani Singh, the old Secretary of the Municipal Board, continued to supervise the Municipal administration under the guidance of the members of the Board during the year under review. He exerted to apply himself to his duties with his usual zeal and earnestness despite his green old age; and as he is a well qualified and experienced Doctor his presence is a great boon to the public as well as to the Municipality. His popularity and extensive free medical aid have made him so dear to the heart of the public of the town that they always wish him a long and useful life. His hard and onerous work has ever been appreciated by the Durbar and a good deal of success in the sanitary administration of the town is fiducially due to his administrative abilities.

93. The Board have expressed their indebtedness to the advice and assistance given by the Home Member, who is the President of the Committee and whose knowledge of local conditions and extensive acquaintance with the administrative details have been of great help to them.

President of the Board.

94. The Municipal Act introduced and enforced some years ago continued to be in vogue during the year under report. It has worked satisfactorily and proved to be of great advantage.

Municipal Act.

95. The Members of the Board have all along taken great interest in carrying on the Municipal administration smoothly and satisfactorily to all concerned, and it is gratifying to note that their harmonious working largely contributed to the efficient and healthy administration of the Municipality.

Members of Board.

96. The number of cases pertaining to breaches of Municipal Bye-laws that came up for hearing before the bench of Honorary Magistrates was 110 during the year under report against 164 of last year. Of these

Cases disposed of.

110 cases were disposed of during the year, leaving *nil* as pending at the end of the year.

Honorary Magistrates. 97. The Honorary Magistrates have also not failed to rise to the occasion in performing their duties faithfully and zealously.

Sanitation. 98. The sanitation of the town on the whole was satisfactory during the year under review, and the natural situation of the town on a slopy and declivitous plateau has gone a great way to supply an exceptional easy drainage and consequent excellent sanitation.

Almost all the thoroughfares, lanes and alleys of the entire town having been paved with red sand stone, the cleanliness of the town as compared with that of many big cities and towns in Rajputana is reported by the Medical and Political Officers who have happened to inspect them, to be far better and surpassing. The work of flooring the streets with stones was started under the regime of the present Ruler, who has all along evinced a special interest in this direction and donated liberally from the State Exchequer to have this *magnum opus* completed without further delay. The remaining work is progressing well, and it is hoped that it will be finished very shortly when there will hardly be a remnant of a *kutcha* lane to be met with in the town.

The sanitary arrangement being satisfactory the health of the town during the year under report was averagely sound.

The question of lighting the town on some improved method is still under the consideration of the Durbar, who are very anxious to get rid of the present clumsy way in which the town is illuminated at present, but in spite of their liberal and extensive help to the Municipality no funds have yet been available to take up any steps towards this end. The Committee are, however, much indebted to the Durbar for their princely benevolence and goodwill towards the welfare of the institution.

Finances. 99. The income derived from the source of collecting octroi duties forms the component part of receipts, and it hinges upon the quantity of grains brought for sale into the market at the Capital. The donation of Rs. 2,000 a year so generously and broad-mindedly subscribed by the Durbar for some years past to maintain and support the Municipal administration of the town, has proved of immense help and assistance to balance the deficit in finances, and the Board have to place on record their deep sense of gratitude for the open-handed and bountiful gift from the Durbar.

Income. 100. The income from the octroi taxes during the year under report amounted to Rs. 5,201 against Rs. 5,791 realised in the last year.

Rates of taxes. 101. The rates of taxes remained stationary during the year under review.

Incidence. 102. The population of the town being 19,803 souls in all, the incidence of octroi duty per head was 4 annas and 2 pies against 4 annas and 8 pies last year.

103. The total receipts from all sources this year, including last year's balance and the State grant-in-aid, amounted to Rs. 10,776 against Rs. 10,368 in the previous year, while the disbursement was Rs. 8,090 against Rs. 7,966 defrayed in the preceding year, leaving a clear balance of Rs. 2,686 at the close of the year.

Budget.

104. The figures mentioned in *para supra* go to indicate that the receipts were better than those of the last year, while the expenditure was kept well within the ordinary limits, which bears an eloquent testimony to the fact that the management of the Municipality was run on satisfactory lines and with economy, and much credit is, therefore, due to all concerned.

General Remarks.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Rainfall.

105. The average rainfall during the official year under report was 19.86 inches against 47.89 of the last year, showing a decrease of 28.03 inches. The rainfall of the last year being exceptionally too heavy cannot be fairly compared with the rainfall of this year, which does not affect the crops of the year under report.

Season and crops.

106. The Monsoon of 1917, which covers the seasons and crops of the year under review, was 47.89 inches against 29.44 of the preceding year and 27.48 average of the past 5 years, showing an increase of 18.45 and 20.41 inches respectively.

The rains having fairly set in as early as in May, extensive sowings were carried on and a considerable area was brought under cultivation, but the heavy and continuous rainfall stunted the growth of the crops and then its early cessation did not allow the crops to get full strength, the result, on the whole, being that they were very poor at the end.

The year under report embraces the Kharif of 1917 and Rabi of 1918.

Kharif crops.

107. The chief Kharif crops are Bajra, Juar, Month, Gowar, Mung, Urad, Til, cotton, maize and san (flax).

The out-turn of the crop owing to heavy and continuous rains was below normal and the produce was estimated at ten annas in the rupee.

Rabi crops.

108. The Rabi crops are wheat, barley and gram.

Owing to early cessation of Monsoon rains coupled with the absence of winter rains in time, the outturn of Rabi crop was very poor.

Wages and labour.

109. The rates of wages of skilled and unskilled labour ruled very high owing to dearness and soared prices of grains during the year under review.

Prices of food grains.

110. Appendix XVIII shows the prices of food stuffs that prevailed during the year under report.

Forest Department.—
1. Establishment.

111. Lala Ghasi Lal remained in charge of the Forest Department during the year under report. He is reported to have worked satisfactorily.

2. Re-organization
of Forest Department.

112. The question of reorganising the forest department is still hanging fire and the financial embarrassment has not yet given opportunity to take any practical steps towards this end. The scheme drawn up by Mr. Lyall is still a dead letter.

Area.

113. The exact area of the land covered by the forests is not yet known, as no arrangement could be made to get them surveyed and measured for want of funds.

114. No forest area was either settled or demarcated during the year under report for reasons set forth in para. supra.

Settlement and demarcation.

115. The classification of forests remained as clumsy as ever and no improvement can be made in this respect until the department is re-organised.

Classification of forests.

116. There are no roads or buildings of any consideration in the forests, but the existing pathways and tracks were repaired now and then and the buildings were kept in order.

Communications and buildings.

117. The following particulars will show the working of the year:—

(a) *Timber felling* :—

- (i) 8 *Shisham* wood and 5 other trees were felled during the year and sold to the public at a cost of Rs. 60-3-3.
- (ii) Thatching wood suitable for buildings and *Chhappars* was sold for Rs. 53-3-3.
- (iii) The monopoly granted to Lala Shankar Lal for cutting *Shisham* wood trees at the Tali forests continued during the year under report, but it being the last year of the contract, only 33 trees were cut, the cost whereof not being credited by the contractor during the year, will be realised in the next year.

Working of the year.

The total income derived from this source amounted to Rs. 114-2-9.

(b) *Fuel felling* :—

- (i) Fuel wood was sold to the Public Works Department at a cost of Rs. 48-12-0.
- (ii) The system of collecting and selling wood at fixed rates departmentally continued during the year under report, and 9,429½ maunds of wood were collected and purchased at a cost of Rs. 2,393-1-3 and sold at a profit of Rs. 94-7-6.
- (iii) 6,743 donkeys and 960 camels were allowed to remove dry wood from the State forests during the year under report and Rs. 165-15-9 were recovered on account of tax.
- (iv) The miscellaneous income from sale of other wood under this head amounted to Rs. 83-11-0.

The total income thus received under this head amounted to Rs. 392-14-3.

(c) *Charcoal* :—

Charcoal is not manufactured and sold departmentally, but is purchased from the *Kumhars* who prepare and supply them to the State departments at a fixed rate. 910 maunds of charcoal were purchased during the year under review at a cost of Rs. 454-15-6 and sold at a profit of Rs. 10.

(d) *Bamboos* :—

Bamboos do not abundantly grow in the forests, but a limited number thereof found in places were cut and utilised for

State purposes. In reality they do not form a source of income.

(e) *Grass*:-

(i) Fodder grass.—11,253 maunds grass was cut and collected during the year at a cost of Rs. 4,391, and a balance of 14,109 maunds was in hand from the last year, which made a total of 25,362 maunds; of this, 14,858 maunds were supplied to the State animals and other departments at a cost of Rs. 6,588, leaving a balance of 10,503 maunds at the close of the year.

(ii) Green grass.—Green grass is neither cut nor collected departmentally, but is purchased and supplied to the departments. Nearly 3,765 maunds of this grass was purchased and supplied to the State animals for a period of 73 days at a cost of Rs. 753.

(iii) Thatching grass.—Thatching grass worth Rs. 28 was sold to the betel-sellers and Rs. 3 were realised on account of tax, the total income being Rs. 31.

118. The income from minor products such as fruits of Remja, Babool, Pala, Khajoor, etc., amounted to Rs. 130 against Rs. 192 realised last year.

Other minor products.

Grazing.

119. The income from grazing fees amounted to Rs. 3,582 against Rs. 4,188 collected last year, as detailed below:-

I. From animals belonging to Karauli State:-							Rs.
(a) Buffaloes	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,442
(b) Goats	...	...	...	...	...	...	399
(c) Bullocks	...	...	...	...	...	...	212
(d) Camels	...	...	...	...	...	...	329
						Total	2,382
II.—From animals belonging to foreign places:-							Rs.
(a) Buffaloes	...	...	...	...	...	...	109
(b) Goats	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
(c) Bullocks	...	...	...	...	...	...	137
(d) Camels	...	...	...	...	...	...	245
						Total	517
III.—From passing animals	...	...	...	...	...	...	662
IV.—Fees recovered in lump sums	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
						Total	3,582

Cattle were also admitted into the forests for the usual grazing after the grass had been cut for the State requirements, and the income derived from this source amounted to Rs. 1,024 against Rs. 1,445 realised last year.

The income from miscellaneous sources amounted to Rs. 380 against Rs. 473 collected in the previous year, while the miscellaneous taxes brought an income of Rs. 328 against Rs. 317 realised in the preceding year.

120. Cases of illicit grazing and trespass in the reserved and preserved forests were properly dealt with and disposed of according to the forest bye-laws, the ingressors being adequately meted with punishment according to the merits of their respective cases. The income from recovery of fines inflicted in such cases was Rs. 175 during the year against Rs. 171 recovered in the previous year.

Forest Offences.

121. The usual arrangements for protection of forests remained in force during the year. No case of fire was reported during the year.

Fire Conservancy.

122. The total income under head "Forests" was estimated at Rs. 5,900, while the actual revenue aggregated Rs. 6,167, showing an inflation of Rs. 267, which is a trifle.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The total expenditure rose to Rs. 4,007 against Rs. 4,600 provided in the budget.

The net profit of the department was Rs. 2,160 against Rs. 7,413 of the preceding year.

123. Out of a balance of Rs. 118 outstanding at the close of the last year, a sum of Rs. 43-12-0 was recovered during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 74-4-0 at the end of the year.

Recovery of old balances.

124. The stock balance at the close of the year, after meeting all demands, was as follows:—

Stock balances.

	Sambat 1973.			Sambat 1974.		
				Mds.	Mds.	
1. Grass				14,109		10,503
2. Fuel wood...				589		2,145
3. Charcoal				109		154

125. There are no big industries of any kind in the State, agriculture and husbandry being the principal calling of the people. The chief produce of the country are Indian corn, Bajra, Juar, Mung, Urad, Month, Rice, Gur and Zira.

Trade and Manufacture.
1. Trade.

The important commodities of export are:—Cotton, Zira, Ghee, Rice, and Chillies, while those of import are:—Sugar, Indigo, Tobacco and coarse country cloth.

The trade and commerce activities were paralysed owing to war conditions that prevailed during the year under report.

126. The most important indigenous arts and manufactures in the State consist of:—

2. Manufacture.

1. Manufacture of *Tat patties*.
2. Dyeing and block printing of cloth.
3. Lacquer turning and making wooden toys.
4. Manufacture of *Hukkas* or *kalies* (smoking pipes).
5. Stone carving.
6. Moulding of brass and pewter ornaments.

The conditions and prospects of these arts were generally satisfactory, and their demands from foreign places have given a fillip to the workmen to extend their line of business.

There being certain drawbacks and disabilities which still stand in the way of development of trade and commerce, all hopes of any improvement towards this line have been jettisoned. Neither head-quarters of the State nor any other town or Tehsil head-quarters being linked with any loop line, and the means of transport and movement being defective and difficult, the import and export of trade commodities has been rendered prohibitive and expensive, and thus all prospects of a rosy view being ever entertained in this respect have been made rather gloomy.

Public Works Department.

127. The Public Works Department of the State is divided into two branches,—(1) Kamthana (buildings) and (2) Irrigations and communications. The former continued to be under the control of Pandit Kishan Ballabh, officer Jamdarkhana, while the latter remained in charge of State Engineer, Babu Barkat Ullah Khan.

No works of any consideration were carried out under head Kamthana, the usual construction of petty buildings and repairs to old buildings being completed at a cost of Rs. 16,029 against Rs. 8,584 spent in the preceding year, and Rs. 25,000 provided in the budget, as enumerated below:—

	Rs.
1. Office establishment	450
2. Buildings	13,588
3. Carts	1,733
4. Painters	258
Total	<u>16,029</u>

The expenses incurred under head "Irrigation and communications" amounted to Rs. 38,081 against Rs. 38,792 defrayed in the previous year and Rs. 75,000 provided in the budget, as detailed below:—

	Rs.
1. Establishment	4,125
2. Original Works, Irrigation	1,707
3. Repairs to Irrigation Works	5,134
4. Survey	27,109
5. Original works, buildings	17,264
6. Repairs to buildings	168
7. Repairs to Roads	9,656
Total	<u>38,081</u>

The total expenditure under head P. W. D. figured at Rs. 54,110 against an outlay of Rs. 47,376 defrayed in the last year.

Appendix XIX shows the details of the actual expenditure incurred under this head.

128. A small number of Beldars is employed under the supervision of the P. W. D., to look after and plant fresh trees on the road-sides. It is reported that no fresh trees could be planted during the year under review, the Beldars mostly being engaged on repairing road and watering the existing avenue.

Plantation of road-side trees.

The following important works were completed during the year under report.

1. Council Office Building.
2. High School Out Houses.
3. II Story Kesho Ram Dhabai's Bungalow.
4. Mendki Bridge.
5. Hathi Ghata Bridge.

129. The combined Post and Telegraph office at the capital and three Branch offices at Machilpur, Mandrail and Sapotra continued to work during the year under review.

Post Offices.

The State having guaranteed to make good the difference between the income and cost of three last named post offices, a sum of Rs. 500 was paid by the State to Government during this year.

The Mail to Utgir Tehsil is still being carried by the State Harkaras.

The Post Office at the capital was once visited and inspected by the Superintendent of Post Offices, while the branch offices were visited and inspected by the Inspector more than once during the year under review.

The total outlay spent by the State on the up-keep of Post offices amounted to Rs. 642 against Rs. 650 defrayed in the previous year.

130. The British coin being only legal tender throughout the State, the State Mint practically remained closed for coinage during the year under report. A few gold Mohars, which are not legal tender, were struck as usual for ceremonial purposes on the occasion of certain festivals.

Mint.

131. A sum of Rs. 13,218 was realised by means of monopolising the sale of excise drugs during the year under report, against a sum of Rs. 13,851 collected last year, showing a shrinkage of Rs. 633, which was chiefly attributable to a small remission having been allowed to the liquor contractor, in view of the dearness and scarcity of wine making materials caused by the War conditions prevailing during the year under report.

Excise.

The results of income drawn from various contracts under this head as compared with the last year, are shown in the following table.

No.	Heads of Receipts.	Income of Sambat 1973.	Income of Sambat 1974.	Difference.	Number of Shops.
1	Country liquor	6,208	5,574	- 634	21
2	Opium	5,389	5,344	- 45	39
3	Hemp drugs	622	629	+ 7	10
4	Tobacco	1,632	1,671	+ 39	14
	Total ...	13,851	13,218	- 633	84

Appendix XXI shows the Excise Revenue of the State in details.

The income derived from the recovery of fines imposed in the cases of breach of Excise rules, amounted to Rs. 80 against Rs. 92 realised in the previous year, showing a falling off of Rs. 12.

The new rules introduced to regulate the control over the excise offences, having now been completely understood by the people, and detection of crimes having given them a good lesson, the number of breaches is on the wane, and thus the income from imposition of fines is gradually being reduced year by year, which is quite welcome.

The following table will show the disposal and results of the cases of infringement of Excise rules reported and disposed of during the year under report.

Balance of Last year	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Number of cases proved.	Number of cases dismissed for want of proof.	Total No. of cases disposed of.	Remaining pending at the close of the year.
Nil	6	6	6	Nil	6	Nil

The small preventive staff entertained during the year at a cost of Rs. 500, is reported to have worked well, and proved to be zealous in striving to detect offences.

The New Excise Code introduced some years ago, remained in force during the year under report.

132. The Customs department continued to be under the control of Lala Misri Lal, under whose guidance and supervision the department is evidently run on a satisfactory line.

There are 5 town posts and 64 out-posts in addition to the head office at the Capital. Two Inspectors are employed to make a round in the district and to keep close watch and supervision over the out-posts under the guidance of the Customs Officer.

A sum of Rs. 1,10,000 was budgetted for as income from the customs for the year under report, but the actual receipts amounted to Rs. 1,42,605 against Rs. 1,29,853 realised last year, showing an inflation of Rs. 32,605 and Rs. 12,752 respectively. The swelling was mostly due to the fact that the receipts from this source were apparently estimated low in view of the war conditions which had made the trade dull, and partly to an extraordinary quantity of *Ghee* having been exported against expectation, which alone brought in an additional income of Rs. 18,000, while the larger import of cloth and sugar was also responsible to swell the income to some extent, as well as to better supervision exercised and energies displayed by the customs officials.

The more important variations in income during the year as compared with the last year's figures, are exhibited in the following table.

No.	Description of Articles.	Income in Sambat 1973.	Income in Sambat 1974.	Difference.	Remarks.
1	Ghee	12,164	30,185	+ 18,021	
2	Cattle	29,349	29,677	+ 328	
3	Cotton	11,586	1,936	- 9,650	
4	Kupas	3,492	1,484	- 2,058	
5	Zira	9,441	9,216	- 225	
6	Cloth	19,195	21,615	+ 2,420	
7	Til	757	445	- 312	
8	Sugar	3,023	6,638	+ 3615	
9	Rice	3,435	2,935	- 500	
10	Khand	9,796	9,311	+ 515	
11	Taxes	6,293	7,609	+ 1316	
12	Stone loads ...	6,180	6,980	+ 750	
13	Kirana ...	1,867	1,169	- 198	
14	Miscellaneous ...	13,721	12,518	- 1,203	

The cost of the Customs department during the year amounted to Rs. 12,195, against Rs. 12,038 incurred last year and Rs. 13,447 provided in the budget.

The subjoined table will show the result of the smuggling cases brought to notice and disposed of during the year under report.

Year.	Instituted during the year.			Disposed of during the year.			Balance remained pending.		
	Balance of last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Out of last year's Balance.	Out of those instituted during the year.	Total.	Out of last year's Balance.	Out of those instituted during the year.	Total.
1917	284	2,338	2,622	197	1,962	2,159	87	376	463
1918	463	2,750	3,213	348	2,218	2,561	120	532	652

The figures analysed in the table given above, go to indicate that the case work in this department is very heavy, and the officer and his staff deserve credit for dealing with and disposing of such a large number of cases.

The Superintendent of the Customs Department, who has other departments also in his charge, could not undertake an extensive tour in the district to inspect and examine the accounts of the out-posts, partly owing to other engagements which required his presence in the headquarters, and partly to epidemic diseases having broken out in certain localities. He, however, visited certain posts in the Sapotra, Mandrail, Utgir and Hazur Tehsils, to make enquiries on the spot in certain cases, during the year under report.

No change or alteration of any importance was effected in the Customs Tariff during the year under report, excepting that the rate of duty imposed on the export of goats was raised by one anna.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

133. The financial year of the State commenced on the 1st September 1917 and ended on the 31st August 1918, corresponding with the Sambat year 1974.

Financial Year.

Chaudhri Ganga Pershad continued to hold the charge of the State accounts office during the year under report.

The question of reorganising the accounts office is still hanging fire. The petty reforms carried out in 1914 could not remove the anomalies and flaws detected from time to time in the system of auditing accounts, and the matter is engaging the attention of the Durbar, and effective action will be taken towards this end in the near future as soon as the funds permit to do so.

Appendix XXII shows in detail the receipts and disbursements of the year under report, a resumè of which is given below :—

Particulars.	Estimates.	Actuals.	Difference.		
				Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance	...	90,386	90,386	<i>nil.</i>	
Normal Revenue	...	5,66,085	6,17,711	+ 51,626	
Abnormal Revenue	...	94,045	1,19,164	+ 25,119	
	Total	7,50,516	8,27,261	+ 76,745	
Normal Expenditure	...	5,35,175	4,75,416	- 59,759	
Abnormal „	...	1,88,200	2,72,998	+ 84,798	
Closing Balance	...	27,141	78,847	+ 51,706	
	Total	7,50,516	8,27,261	+ 76,745	

134. It is a matter of great satisfaction to observe that the receipts from all normal sources are better by Rs. 51,626 than the estimate, the chief contributors being "Land Revenue," "Customs" and "Forests."

Reasons for increase and decrease.

(a) Receipts.

The swelling under abnormal receipts was due to some extent to larger receipts from Matami Nazrana, but a greater portion thereof was contributed by the recoveries under head "Advances" which are always subject to fluctuations, and therefore it would not be worth while to comment thereon.

135. It is highly gratifying to note that the expenditure under normal head fell short of the budgetted provision by Rs. 59,159, which shows that sufficient vigilance was exercised to keep the disbursements well within the budget grants.

(b) Expenditure.

The abnormal expenditure exceeded the estimate by Rs. 84,798. The inflation was partly attributable to the fact that a sum of Rs. 8,000 was paid over and above the budget provision towards the repayment of

Seth's loan and interest due thereon, while an extra sum of Rs. 13,000 was incurred under head "Accidental Expenses" owing to certain emergencies which could not be avoided, but a greater portion was absorbed under "Advances," which can never be accurately estimated and are always subject to variation. However, in spite of answering extraordinary demands, the result of financial control under Chief Member's guidance was so much better that a surplus balance of Rs. 78,847 remained in hand at the close of the year against an estimated balance of Rs. 27,141.

Financial position.

136. The outstanding features of the financial administration may be summarised as below :—

- (a) That the receipts were far better than the Estimates.
- (b) That the expenditure was not allowed to be exceeded by checking prodigality but was kept well within the limits of budget grants by exercising strict frugality and parsimonious attitude.
- (c) That though extraordinary payments were made under certain heads for which no provision existed in the budget, however the year's result was quite satisfactory.
- (d) That the last instalment towards the liquidation of Government loan was paid on due date, which made the State free of the Government liabilities.
- (e) That the fixed instalment towards the repayment of Seth's loan was paid in time together with the amount of interest due thereon.
- (f) That after meeting all the extraordinary demands, the surplus balance in hand at the close of the year was far better than the estimate.

Liabilities and Assets.

137. The total liabilities of the State on the 1st September 1918 stood at Rs 3,00,000 on account of Seth's loan.

The State assets consist of :—					Rs.
(1) Arrears of land revenue	...	...	...	...	24,500
(2) Gardens	...	...	...	...	3,000
(3) Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	2,000
(4) Debts due by Jagirdars	...	...	...	...	1,48,000
(5) Taccavi loans	...	...	...	...	38,214
				Total	2,15,714

Out of this, a sum of Rs. 1,37,714 is expected to be realised.

I shall be failing in my duty if I conclude this chapter without remarking that all these brilliant results enumerated in the foregoing paras. were chiefly accountable to the healthy and sincere co-operation and helping hand lent by His Highness the Maharajah and the watchful scrutiny and close observation exercised by the Political Agent, which went a great way to enable the Chief Member to obtain remarkable success in the financial administration of the State.

CHAPTER VI.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

138. The number of dispensaries in the State during the year under report was four *viz.*, one in the capital and three in the district as in the preceding year. Medical Institutions

The following changes were made in the staff during the year under report.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Ramsaran Lal, who had been employed as a State servant and placed in charge of Machilpur Dispensary, resigned his post and was succeeded by Sub-Assistant Surgeon Hemraj Narain on 16th April 1918, but he also resigned after two months' service and was succeeded by a temporary hand, Sub-Assistant Surgeon Jamna Das, who continued to hold charge of the dispensary up to the close of the year.

139. The number of "In" and "Out" patients treated in all the four dispensaries were 464 and 45,189, respectively, as against 109 and 39,780, respectively, during the past year. Attendance of patients.

140. The number of operations performed during the year under report was 1,945 as against 1,355 in the previous year, showing an increase of 590 operations. Surgical Operations

141. The amount spent on the Medical relief afforded at the dispensaries was Rs. 9,644 as against Rs. 7,052 in the previous year, the increase being due mainly to out-break of disease in the Mandrail Tehsil and the pay of the Assistant Surgeon appointed on the 4th January 1917. Cost of Medical relief.

142. The number of vaccinations performed was as detailed below:— Vaccination.

		In 1916-17	In 1917-18
(1) In Karauli town	...	828	772
(2) In district	...	4,024	3,190
Total	...	4,852	3,962

The comparative figures shown above indicate a decrease of 890 vaccinations as compared with the last year's operations.

The total expenditure including the pay of the Establishment was Rs. 697-10-7 as against Rs. 735-15-10 of the preceding year.

The cost per vaccination was 32·80 pies as against 29·22 in the previous year.

143. The disease (special kind of pain in chest and throat and suffocation and consequent heart failure) broke out in village Sepaw of Mandrail Tehsil on the 15th January 1918, whence it spread to Karauli City and the Sapotra Tehsil. Epidemic Disease.

The epidemic was at its worst in March and by the end of May had completely disappeared from the State. 906 cases and 806 deaths in all were reported from this epidemic. Proper measures like vaccination, segregation, disinfection and inoculation were adopted to stamp out the disease, and Assistant Surgeon Mahabir Sahaya, L. M. S., was also deputed to visit the infected places in the Mandrail and Utgir Tehsils and to carry out the necessary measures to medically treat and relieve the people. The Durbar were further pleased to depute a local physician to visit the infected villages and to extend indigenous medical treatment to the patients. Food and clothes were also freely given by the State to the needy patients.

Vital statistics.

144. The total number of births and deaths registered during the year under report was 1,952 and 5,043 respectively, as against 2,215 births and 2,257 deaths registered in the preceding year, as detailed below :—

			In Sambat 1973.	In Sambat 1974.
<i>Births.</i>				
(1) In Karauli town	...	...	926	862
(2) In district	...	...	1,289	1,090
		Total	2,215	1,952
<i>Deaths.</i>				
(1) In Karauli town	...	...	678	905
(2) In district	...	...	1,579	4,138
		Total	2,257	5,043

The ratio of births and deaths per thousand of population was 13.32 and 34.40 as against 15.11 and 16.40 respectively for the previous year. The epidemic was responsible for the increased rate of mortality.

Assistant Surgeon Mahabir Sahaya, L.M.S., continued to hold charge of the Sadar Dispensary in the capital during the year under report, and it is highly gratifying to note that his selection and appointment has met with general approval, and that the Durbar as well as the people of this place were fortunate in having secured the services of a well qualified Doctor in his person, who has been found well-versed in his profession and very popular with all concerned and in certain cases has proved to have worked himself to a shadow.

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

145. The State has got a fairly big High School at its capital which is affiliated to the Allahabad University up to the standard of Matriculation Examination.

High Education.

146. This School consists of classes preparing students for :—

High standard for Examinations.

English.—(1) Matriculation Examination of the Allahabad University.

(2) Rajputana Middle Examination.

Sanskrit.—(3) Madhyam Pariksha.

Hindi.—(4) Vernacular Final Examination.

The strength of the staff consists of 17 teachers, as detailed below :—

(1) English Department	...	...	...	11
(2) Hindi Department	...	...	...	4
(3) Sanskrit	...	...	...	2
			Total	17

I think that there are sufficient hands now to teach Sanskrit and Hindi to the boys of the English Department. Similiarly there is no deficiency in the staff of Urdu teachers and they are all working willingly and well.

147. The Head Master, B. Jugal Kishor, B.A., was raised to the respectable position of the Home Member, State Council, Karauli and the 2nd Master, Babu Jagannath Pal, B.A., was appointed Head Master in his place.

Changes in the staff.

148. The total number of boys receiving education in the State on the 31st August 1918 was 440 against 548 of the last year, the daily average attendance during the year under report being 291.50 as against 370.78 in the preceding year.

Attendance of pupils.

149. The results of the Public Examinations have been fair on the whole, that is 50 per cent. in total, and are detailed below :—

Results of the Public Examinations.

		Appeared.	Passed.
(1) Matriculation	...	...	5
(2) Rajputana Middle	...	...	1
(3) Hindi Final	...	...	2
(4) Sanskrit Prathama Pariksha	...	2	2
	Total	10	5

The results of the English Department is deplorable.

No teacher appeared in the University Examinations this year as in the previous year.

Physical training.

150. There are Football and Hockey clubs in the High School and the games are regularly played every evening except in the rainy season. The services of a Drill and Gymnastic Instructor are still badly wanting.

Prize distribution.

151. The prize distribution meeting could not be held as no British Officer could find time to visit the School, hence the sum allotted to it for this year was reserved for a more suitable occasion in future.

Education imparted free

152. Education is imparted free to all, without any distinction of caste, creed or nationality, and prizes and scholarships are also awarded to all deserving students on reasonable grounds. Travelling and food expenses too are given to the students who have to go out to appear at the Public Examinations at the appointed Centres.

State students receiving Education outside the State.

153. Kunwar Ganesh Palji of Haroti continued receiving education at the Mayo College, Ajmer. The State bears all his expenses.

Hazari Lall, son of Lala Misri Lall, continued receiving a stipend of Rs. 20 per mensem to continue his studies at the Agra College.

Total Cost.

154. The total expenditure incurred by the State on Education was Rs. 9,925-3-9 during the year under report against Rs. 10,034 of the preceding year.

Girls' School.

155. The girls' school at Sadar continued as heretofore.

The number of girls on 31st August 1918 was 18 against 17 of the last year. The local people being averse to Female Education, even this number is thought to be satisfactory, and it would be in the interest of female education to maintain it.

Out of 15 girls who appeared in the Annual Examination, 8 came out successful.

The daily average attendance was 6.78 as against 9.59 of the last year.

Branch Schools.

156. The number of Branch Schools within the State during the year under report was 8, out of which 6 teach up to Upper Primary standard and the rest 2 up to class 3rd. There has been some improvement in these; as one school has been raised from the Lower to the Upper Primary standard.

The number of students on the rolls during the current year in the Mofassil on 31st August 1917, was 264 as against 301 of the last year, out of this number, 202 of the upper classes appeared at the annual examinations and 131 came out successful. The result was fair on the whole. Attempts are being made to secure better attendance.

Games.

157. The usual village games locally called *Kabaddi* and *kyari kunderi* were the ordinary exercises taken by the village boys.

Buildings.

158. Primary school buildings are improved by and by as the funds permit, and some of the schools have been provided with sufficient accommodation, which was inadequate in every respect previously.

159. The Branch Schools, as heretofore, remained under the charge of Babu Narain Lal, who worked very hard for the furtherance of the Primary Education. He made thorough and frequent inspections of the schools placed under him, and the annual examinations were regularly held at Sadar.

The only visits were by the Tehsildars.

160. The Head Master of the Maharaja's High School in the capacity of the Director of Public Instruction of the State did his best to issue the rules and regulations to demarcate the right path of tuition, but still it would take time to bring our institutions up to mark. By our efforts and co-operation we hope that we might show better progress in future.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Press. 161. There is only one Lithographic Printing Press in the State, which is attached to the Jail and is worked by convict labour under the supervision of the State Jailor. Vernacular printing only is done according to the requirements of the State offices.

A sum of Rs. 450 was spent on the up-keep of the Press, while the work turned out by the Press brought in an income of Rs. 640.

As the Press can not execute all sorts of printing works, the important matters have to be got printed by the outside Presses at Ajmer and Agra.

Fairs. 162. The two important fairs held in the State are:—

(a) *Sheoratri Fair*.—This was held in the month of *Phalgun* from 10th to 24th March 1918 for a period of 15 days. This is the only fair to which any importance can be attached as far as the trade and merchandise business is concerned. It attracts a large number of traders and business men from outside places as well as from within the State, who eagerly attened the fair markets to buy and sell cattle and other articles of household necessities and mercantile commodities on a large scale.

The flower, vegetable and horse shows were also held as usual on the 13th March 1918 on the fair grounds on the same lines as was done in the past years. Local manufactures and indigenous arts were also exhibited. The task of singling out and judging the best exhibits was entrusted to a select committee, and prizes were fixed and awarded according to the judges' discretion.

As has been the case in the past fairs, the appreciation of the services of certain officers was officially acknowledged and proclaimed in the public Durbar held within the precincts of the fair compound for the distribution of prizes, under the ægis of His Highness the Maharajah, who was pleased to offer *khillats* and cash rewards to the following officers who had shown good work by discharging their duties faithfully and honestly to the satisfaction of their superior officers.

- (1) Munshi Mohammed Ziauddin Khan, Judicial Officer.
- (2) Lala Misri Lal, Superintendent, Customs Department.
- (3) Thakur Moti Singh, Tehsildar, Machilpur.
- (4) Lala Bhonree Lal, Mutsaddi Baghat.
- (5) Basheer Havildar, Farash-khana.

All the commodities brought to this fair are allowed to be imported and exported free of customs duties, excepting a few articles, during the term of the fair.

A petty duty is levied on the sale and purchase of cattle which change hands in the fair and a sum of Rs. 7,609 was realised from this source against Rs. 6,293 received in the last fair, showing an increase of Rs. 1,316.

The following table will show the actual number of cattle sold in the fair and the income derived from the duties levied thereon.

No.	Description of cattle.							Number of cattle.	Amount of duty recovered.
									Rs.
1	Bullocks	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,444	5,111
2	Buffaloes	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000	2,049
3	Goats	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	24
4	Horses	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	27
5	Camels	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	27
Total							...	25,556	7,238

The following table will show the quantity and value of the principal articles brought and disposed of in the fair.

No.	Description of Articles.							Quantity.	Value.
									Rs.
1	Gur	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,414	9,861
2	Khand (sugar)	...	...	...	...	...	...	854	15,372
3	Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,803	33,621
4	Kirana (grocery)	...	...	...	...	...	...	285	14,233
5	Tobacco	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,501	15,007
6	Potatoes	...	...	...	...	...	...	268	804
7	English thread	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
8	Gold and Silver thread	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
9	Cloth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,094
10	Red chillies	...	...	...	...	...	...	222	5,550
11	Flax	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	66
12	Oil seeds (Tile)	...	...	...	...	...	...	131	1,310
13	Articles of Bisat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,875
14	Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	511	2,042
15	Iron	...	...	...	...	...	...	149	4,463
16	Gum of Kikar	...	...	...	...	...	...	134	2,116
17	Tat Patties	...	...	...	...	...	...	158	4,888
18	Al colour	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	816
19	Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...	(mohars) 27	722

(b) *Kaila Devi Fair*.—This is the second fair of great magnitude held in the month of *Chetra* from 8th to 23rd April 1918. It is solely a religious gathering held for the devout purposes, and much importance is attached to it owing to its miraculous reputation. Pilgrims from all parts, but mostly from the districts of Agra, Muttra and Mainpuri as well as from the neighbouring States of Rajputana and Central India, eagerly resort at the sacrifice of all conveniences to the Kaila Devi Shrine, situated at a distance of 17 miles towards the south from the capital.

As the scanty supply of water in this place and consequent dearth of water during the fair period occasioned great inconvenience to the pilgrims, a big and spacious well at the foot of the hillock on which the shrine is situated and around which people encamp, has been sunk and constructed at an enormous cost by the order of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur, who is a staunch devotee of the shrine, and this has answered a long felt desideratum.

Another significant instance of His Highness the Maharajah's philanthropic attitude and sympathetic feelings towards the comforts and convenience of these pilgrims may be explained by noting that he has laid the foundation of a very big and roomy *Dharamshala*, estimated to cost a considerable outlay, and designed to furnish shelter and accommodation for hundreds of pilgrims near the sacred shrine. It is in course of construction and the lower story thereof has nearly been erected and completed, and efforts are being made to complete the whole edifice as early as possible. This will meet a long felt want and remove the discomfort hitherto experienced by the pilgrims for want of accommodation during the fair, which is held in the summer season.

The flow of pilgrims this year was normal. The receipts from the offerings amounted to Rs. 14,502 against Rs. 12,000 provided in the budget and Rs. 17,971 realised last year. The disbursements incurred in this connection figured at Rs. 17,971 against Rs. 9,880 spent last year. The construction of new buildings and high rates of provision were chiefly responsible for this swelling in the expenditure.

The arrangement made for supervising the fair gathering and to keep watch over the collections and receipts from offerings and maintaining order was not far from satisfactory.

162. The local Walterkrit Rājputra Hitkarni Sabhā continued to work satisfactorily during the year under report.

163. Sixty-eight marriages and 107 funerals took place among Rajputs during the year under review as against 89 and 63 respectively of the previous year.

In 64 cases of marriages the *Sabhā* rules were duly observed, while in the remaining four they were violated and the defaulters were duly brought to book and punished.

In 69 funeral cases rules were duly followed, in 21 cases petty deviations were made for unavoidable circumstances which were admitted, and in ten cases the delinquents who had intentionally breached the rules were duly taken to task, while the remaining five cases are still under enquiry. The *Sabhā* has also to look after the observance of the marriage and funeral rules framed by the Agarwala *mahājans* of this place of their own accord to regulate and check the expenses among their community, and who have voluntarily asked the *Sabhā* to help them in working out the measures devised for this purpose.

Walterkrit
Rājputra Hitkarni
Sabha.

Marriages and
funerals.

76 marriages and 105 funerals occurred among this community during the year under report. In 144 cases the rules were duly observed and in the remaining cases, wherein only petty infringements were detected, the delinquents have been duly punished.

164. The receipts from recovery of fines amounted to Rs. 371-2-0 while the cost of establishment was Rs. 286-13-0 during the year under report.

Receipts and expenditures.

165. The following two estates were under the management of the Court of Wards during the year under report.

Court of Wards.

- (1) Thikana Narain Singhji.
- (2) Thikana Temple of Sriji.

The State Council is responsible for the management of these Estates. The Annual budgets and the accounts are prepared by the Amin, who is placed in direct charge of the administration of each Thikana, and submitted to Council for their approval and sanction.

The following table shows the financial condition of each State.

No.	Name of Estate.	Annual income.	Annual Expenditure.
1	Thikana Narain Singhji	Rs. 7,500	Rs. 7,400
2	Temple of Shriji	64,500	50,198

166. No case of Treasure Trove was reported during the year under report.

Treasure Trove.

167. The monopoly granted to Messrs. Kirpa Ram and Shyam Lal for working the State stone quarries continued to be in force during the year under report.

Stone quarries.

The fixed annual instalment of Rs. 6,500 payable by the contractors was credited on due date without any hesitation.

It is reported that averagely 200 labourers were employed daily on the various quarries worked out during the year under report.

About 80,450 cubic feet of stone was exported by the contractors to foreign places and 18,509 cubic feet of stone and 1,585 cart loads of *khandas* were supplied within the State during the year under reference.

The above figures when compared with the last year's particulars go to indicate that War conditions, which had paralysed the trade, were apparently responsible for the wane which occurred in the export of stone.

It may be noted that the contractors have done their business very smoothly without giving any chance of complaint, and the Durbar are much satisfied with the manner in which they have loyally and faithfully served the State according to the terms of contract.

Conclusion.

168. In concluding this report I must not fail to point out that the remarkable success achieved in the financial administration of the State during the year under review, was specially attributable to His Highness the Maharajah's implicit confidence and sympathetic staunch support and cordial feelings, as well as to the close watch and control exercised by the Political Agent over the finances of the State, which had made my task easier and equally smoothed up my path for solving many knotty questions involving financial difficulties, and I am deeply grateful to both of them for all the help they have given me in carrying on the general administration of the State so successfully.

In the end, the Karauli Durbar acknowledge with gratitude the invaluable and ever ready help given by and the sound advice received from the Hon'ble Sir Elliot Graham Colvin, K. C. S. I., the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana, who has all along shown keen interest in all matters leading to the general welfare of the State and her people particularly.

HARNAM DAS,

RAO BAHADUR,

Chief Member of Council.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

Names of High Officials in the Karauli State for the year ending 31st August 1918.

Serial No.	Names of Officers, No.	APPOINTMENT.		PERIOD.		REMARKS.
		From	To	From	To	
1	Rao Bahadur Munshi Harram Das, Additional District and Sessions Judge, Ajmer ...	Chief Member, State Council ...	...	Throughout	the period.	
2	Rao Bahadur Babu Bholanath Chatterji	Home Member ...	...	1st September 1917.	8th December 1917.	
3	Munshi Jugal Kishor, B. A.	Home Member ...	...	1st March 1918.	31st August 1918.	
4	Mr. Narayan Das Tandon...	Secretary, State Council ...	...	Throughout	the period.	
5	Munshi Jugal Kishor, B. A.	Private Secretary to His Highness and Head Master, High School ...	...	1st September 1917.	28th February 1918.	
6	Mr. Narayan Das Tandon...	Private Secretary to His Highness ...	...	1st March 1918.	31st August 1918.	
7	Munshi Mohamed Ziauddin Khan	Judicial Officer ...	...	Throughout	the period.	
8	Rao Salib Munshi Bhagwan Das	Revenue Officer ...	...	Do.	Do.	
9	Subedar Thakur Sujan Singh	Commander-in-Chief, State Forces ...	...	Do.	Do.	
10	Raja Bahadur Lakhpur Singh	Officer-in-Charge, Puniyarthi (Charity) ...	...	Do.	Do.	
11	Pandit Kishan Ballabh ...	Officer-in-Charge, Kamthana Department (Buildings) ...	...	Do.	Do.	
12	Babu Birkat Ullah Khan	State Engineer ...	...	Do.	Do.	
13	Chowdhri Ganga Prasad ...	Accountant-General ...	...	Do.	Do.	
14	Lala Nissi Lal ...	Superintendent, Customs Department ...	...	Do.	Do.	
15	Thakur Sujan Pal ...	President, Municipal Committee ...	...	Do.	Do.	
16	Doctor Bhawani Singh ...	Secretary, Do. & Do. ...	...	Do.	Do.	

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in Force in the Karauli State.

Serial No.	Description.	Whether adopted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	REMARKS.
1	Code of Criminal Law and Procedure	Yes	...	
2	Code of Civil Laws and Proce- dure	"	...	
3	Police Code and Circulars ...	"	...	
4	Revenue Laws ...	"	...	
5	Code of Municipal Laws and Circulars ...	"	...	
6	Post Office Act ...	"	...	
7	Account Circulars ...	Yes	..	
8	Excise Code ...	No	...	
9	Stamp Act ...	"	...	
10	Registration Act ...	"	...	
11	Jail Code ...	"	...	

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Military Forces in the Karauli State for the year ending 31st August 1918.

ARM OF SERVICE.	NUMBER OF FIGHTING OFFICERS AND MEN.			DETAILS OF FORCES, AT THE END OF THE YEAR.										REMARKS.	
	Casualties.			At the end of the last year.			At the end of this year.			Number of Regiments, or Battalions, or Battalions, or Regiments.			Number of men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Rs.
Cavalry	126	3	3	3	...	1	125	2	...	...	3	7	115	17,158	
Infantry, including Band.	255	3	3	3	...	...	255	2	...	...	11	23	221	12,935	
Artillery	25	1	1	1	...	...	25	1	56	...	...	...	1	24	1,275
Irregulars	772	54	24	...	...	22	780	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	45,578
Total ...	1,178	61	31	...	...	23	1,185	21	56	...	14	31	360	76,926	

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police for the year ending 31st August 1918.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFICE.	Number.	Pay of Grade.	Total cost.	PUNISHMENT.			REWARDS.			EDUCATION.			REMARKS.
				Dismissed.	For suspended or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By Promotion.	By Merit.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	Number able to read and write.	10	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
1. Inspector of Police	1	50	0	0	600	0	0	1	1	1	...
2. City Kotwal	1	40	0	0	480	0	0	...	...	1	...
3. Naab Kotwal	1	15	0	0	180	0	0	1	1	1	...
4. Thandar	1	25	0	0	300	0	0	1	1	1	...
5. Do.	3	22	0	0	792	0	0	2	2	3	...
6. Do.	2	20	0	0	480	0	0	1	1	2	...
7. Moharrirs	2	13	0	0	312	0	0	2	2	2	...
8. Do.	2	12	0	0	288	0	0	2	2	2	...
9. Jemadar, (Police Line Officer)	...	1	12	0	0	144	0	0	1	1	1	...	...
10. Mutsaddi	...	1	10	9	0	120	0	0	1	...	1	1	...
11. Do.	...	1	7	0	0	84	0	0	...	...	1	1	...
12. Assistant Moharrirs	...	11	5	0	0	660	0	0	3	1	1	11	...
13. Jemadar Kotwali	...	1	5	0	0	60	0	0	1	1	1	...	...
14. Constables	...	188	4	0	0	9,024	0	0	12	...	3	3	...
15. Menials and contingencies	1,676	0	0	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	216	...	15,200	0	0	3	25	3	1	1	26	...

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the Working of the Police in the Karanli State for the year ending 31st August 1918.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the Value of Property Stolen and the Amount of Recoveries in the Karauli State during the year ending 31st August 1918.

STATE.	AMOUNT STOLEN.		AMOUNT RECOVERED.		PERCENTAGE OF RECOVERIES OF PROPERTY STOLEN		REMARKS.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P	
54,774 4 0	8,444 5 6	50,582 8 0	1,664 13 3	9235	19.70		
Judicial Courts...							
Tehsil Courts ...		1,025 5 6	91 0 0	172 10 1	21.26	16.05	
Total ...	55,202 5 0	59,469 11 0	50,673 8 0	1,836 7 4	91.80	19.39	
KARAULI STATE...							

Statement showing the number of Crimes committed, number of cases disposed of

Serial Number.	DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.	NUMBER OF OFFENCES.					NUMBER OF PERSONS SENTENCED.									
		Balance from the past year.		Committed during the year.	Total.	No. of cases disposed of during the past year.	No. of cases disposed of during the current year.	No. of persons apprehended.	Imprisonment.		Imprisonment with Fine.		Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.
		3	4						9	10	11	12			14	15
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
1	Murder ... ...	...	2	2	1	1	7	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
2	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	1	2	3	4	...	10	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
3	Attempt to commit murder ...	...	1	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	" " " suicide ...	...	3	3	8	3	3	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
5	Miscarriage ... ...	...	3	3	2	3	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
6	Abandonment of a child under 12 years ... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Abduction ... ...	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Kidnapping	1	...	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Rape ... ...	...	1	1	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Unnatural offence ... ...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Grievous hurt ...	...	8	8	12	7	17	7	...	3	...	1	3	...	...	7
12	Wrongful confinement ...	...	1	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Simple hurt	50	307	357	297	315	868	69	...	...	...	...	69	...	...	69
14	Dakaiti	1	...	1	...	...	6	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5
15	Highway Robbery ... ...	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Extortion ... ...	...	2	2	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Theft	11	186	197	131	173	145	113	...	5	1	10	88	9	113	...
18	Criminal misappropriation ...	...	6	6	11	5	6	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
19	Criminal breach of trust ...	2	13	15	9	12	14	5	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	5
20	Receiving stolen property ...	...	3	3	2	3	6	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	3
21	Cheating ... ...	...	18	18	9	16	20	12	...	...	...	3	9	...	...	12
22	Mischief	16	91	107	61	92	274	32	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	32
23	Criminal trespass	32	74	106	93	79	182	20	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	20
24	House trespass with intent to commit theft	1	3	4	5	4	3	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2
25	Enticing away a married woman with criminal intent ...	1	5	6	24	5	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Other offences... ...	...	37	160	197	152	155	725	105	1	12	8	12	72	...	105
GRAND TOTAL ...		154	1191	1345	1140	1179	2309	381	1	26	9	39	297	9	381	

VII.

and cases awaiting trial in the Karauli State during the year ending 31st August 1918.

17	No. of persons acquitted or discharged.		No. of persons confined being insane.		TERM OF IMPRISONMENT.										REMARKS.	
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	
4	2	...	...	...	...	...	1		
2	1	...	...	1	...	...	6			
3				
1				
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1				
1				
10	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	1			
799	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	1	2	2	...	4	2	4	2	...	...	...	...
31	...	1	2	2	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
5	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
242		
162		
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10		
617	...	2	2	10	10	4	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	3		
1913	...	1	5	4	10	25	7	7	7	3	7	...	14			

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the Judicial Courts in the Kavali State during the year ending 31st August 1918.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the Results of Appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Karauli State during the year ending 31st August 1918.

APPENDIX X.

Civil Works.—Nature and Value of original suits filed and disposed of during the year ending 31st August 1918.

APPENDIX XI.

CIVIL CORRATS WORK.—*Results of Applications for execution of decrees for the year ending 31st August 1918.*

TRIBUNALS.	OPENING BALANCE	APPLICATIONS BROUGHT TO THE REGISTRAR.			TOTAL.			DISPOSED OF			CLOSING BALANCE.			REMARKS.										
		Value of opening balance for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.											
Judicial Court	65	40	7,976	6 9	535	401	16,094	5 3	600	444	54,070	12 0	560	401	39,059	2 3	40	43	15,011	9 9	24	14	5
Magistrate Courts	14	19	458	1 6	161	100	2,858	1 6	175	119	3,316	6 0	156	96	2,490	15 0	19	23	825	7 0	23	...	...
Total	...	79	59	8,434	8 3	696	504	48,952	9 9	775	563	55,387	2 0	716	497	41,550	1 3	59	66	15,837	0 9	47	14	5

APPENDIX XII.

CIVIL WORKS.—Number and Results of appeals in Civil Suits, during the year ending 31st August 1918.

Tribunals.	OPENING BALANCE.	FILED DURING.	TOTAL.	DISPOSED OF DURING	CLOSING BALANCE.	VALUE OF APPEALS FILED DURING	How disposed of						AVERAGE DURATION.	REMARKS.		
							DECISIONS CONFINED REVERSED.	DECISIONS AMENDED.	CASES REMANDED FOR RE-TRIAL.	CASES COM- PROMISED AND OTHER- WISE DIS- POSED OF	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
State Council ...	11	41	143	42	154	83	113	79	41	4	5,732	4	3	31,384	0	0
Judicial Court ...	1	...	5	3	6	3	6	3	...	...	142	10	9	95	14	9
Total ...	12	41	148	45	160	86	119	82	41	4	5,874	15	0	31,479	14	9

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the jail at Karauli during the year ending 31st August 1918.

STATION.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS.	DAILY AVERAGE.		NUMBER OF PRISONERS REMAINING FROM LAST YEAR.	ADMITTED DURING THE PAST YEAR.	PRESENT YEAR.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS REMAINING AT THE END OF THE YEAR.	TOTAL COST OF JAIL AND PRISONERS.	AVERAGE PERIOD OF ACCUSED UNDER-TRAIL.	REMARKS SHOWING MORTALITY AMONG CONVICTS IN JAIL.		
		1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Katrauli	...	1	71	211	261	282	7619	7857	76	6,684	2	0
TOTAL	...	1	71	211	261	282	7619	7857	76	6,684	2	0

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of Documents during the year ending 31st August 1918.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure on account of registration during the year ending 31st August 1918.

DESCRIPTION.	PAST YEAR.				PRESENT YEAR.				REMARKS,	
	No. of deeds.		Value of property.		No. of deeds.		Value of property.			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
Sale deeds	40	10,362 6 3	549 8 0	56	8,170 9 6	406 5 0		
Mortgages	21	4,855 5 6	279 4 0	13	5,048 0 0	308 9 0		
Miscellaneous	27	2,413 13 6	185 6 0	37	4,225 8 0	177 6 0		
Total	...	88	17,651 9 3	1,014 2 0	106	17,444 1 6	892 4 0			
Deduct expenses	54 5 0	...	...	49 8 0			
Net income	959 13 0	...	...	842 12 0			

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipality in the Karauli State for the year ending 31st August 1918

NAME OF MUNICIPALITY.	OPENING BALANCE ON 1st Sept. 1917	RECEIPTS DURING		TOTAL IN CURRENT YEAR.	EXPENDITURE DURING		BALANCE AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.	REMARKS.
		PAST YEAR.	PRESENT YEAR.		PAST YEAR.	PRESENT YEAR.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Karauli Municipality ...	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Total ...	2,402 2 9	8,689 11 0	8,373 10 3	10,775 13 0	7,965 8 3	8,089 11 3	2,686 9	

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of Rainfall in the Karavali State during the year ending 31st August 1918.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to Price of Staple Food Grains, Karanli State.

Articles.	MARCH.				AUGUST.				REMARKS.	
	1917.		1918.		1917.		1918.			
	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.		
Wheat...	8	8	7	8		
Barley...	14	7	12	0	13 4 13 4	
Gram...	14	8	12	12	3 13 3 13 4	
Bajra...	16	0	10	0	15 8 15 8	

APPENDIX XIX.

Statement showing Expenditure on Public Works during the year ending 31st August 1918.

DESCRIPTION OF WORKS.	STATE FUNDS.			LOCAL FUNDS.			GRAND TOTAL STATE AND LOCAL FUNDS.	REMARKS.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	
I. BUILDINGS—								
(a) Military Buildings	...	...	527-6-6	...	...	...	527-6-6	
(b) Civil	17,264-0	8	12,315-1-8	29,579-2-4	...	...	29,579-2-4	
(c) Jail	...	...	323-2-9	...	...	...	323-2-9	
(d) Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(e) Religious	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(f) Garden	...	...	590-13-3	590-13-3	...	...	590-13-3	
(g) Establishment	...	...	949-8-9	949-8-9	...	...	949-8-9	
Total	18,213-9-5	13,756-8-2	31,970-1-7	...	...	...	31,970-1-7	
II. IRRIGATION AND COMMUNICATION—								
(a) Irrigation	1,707-0-6	5,134-2-0	6,841-2-6	...	...	...	6,841-2-6	
(b) Communication	4,483-10-0	...	4,483-10-0	...	...	...	4,483-10-0	
(c) Survey	...	26-14-0	26-14-0	...	...	...	26-14-0	
(d) Establishment	4,106-9-0	...	4,106-9-0	...	...	...	4,106-9-0	
(e) Tools and Plants	18-3-0	...	18-3-0	...	...	...	18-3-0	
(f) Plantation	844-8-3	...	844-8-3	...	...	...	844-8-3	
(g) Miscellaneous	4,590-3-9	...	4,590-3-9	...	...	...	4,590-3-9	
Total	15,777-0-6	5,134-2-0	20,911-2-6	...	...	...	20,911-2-6	
GRAND TOTAL	33,990-9-11	18,890-10-2	52,881-4-1	...	...	...	52,881-4-1	

APPENDIX XX.

Statement showing the Agricultural Stock in the Karcali State, for the year ending 31st August 1918.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise Revenue of the Karauli State during the year ending 31st August 1918.

APPENDIX

Statement showing Receipts and Disbursements of the

RECEIPTS.

No.	Heads of Receipts.	Budget Estimates for Sambat 1974.	Actual for Sambat 1974.
I	NORMAL.	Rs.	Rs.
I	Revenue	4,00,685	4,17,549
II	Customs	1,10,000	1,42,605
III	Forests	5,800	6,147
IV	Excise	13,070	13,172
V	Courts of Justice	20,300	17,653
VI	Miscellaneous	16,230	20,585
	Total Normal Receipts ...	5,66,085	6,17,711
	ABNORMAL.		
VII	Deposits	6,150	6,270
VIII	Matami Nazrana	2,670	5,265
IX	Debt accounts and Advances		
	1. Repayment of Loan by Jagirdars ...	8,625	5,586
	2. Advances.—		
	(a) Recovery of Taccavi Loans ...	16,600	17,727
	(b) " of other advances ...	60,000	84,316
	Total (2) Advances ...	76,600	1,02,043
	Total IX Debt Accounts and Advances...	85,225	1,07,629
	Total Abnormal ...	94,045	1,19,164
	Total Normal and Abnormal ...	6,60,130	7,36,875
	Opening Balance ...	90,386	90,386
	GRAND TOTAL ...	7,50,516	8,27,261

XXII.

Karauli State for the year ending 31st August 1918.

DISBURSEMENTS.

No.	Heads of Disbursements.	Budget Estimates for Sambat 1973.	Actuals for Sambat 1973.
	NORMAL.	Rs.	Rs.
I	Palace ...	72,802	74,168
II	Council ...	22,927	20,589
III	Revenue Administration	65,515	59,679
IV	Finance and Accounts	5,842	5,425
V	Judicial Court	5,527	5,257
VI	Police ...	15,626	13,738
VII	Jail ...	7,275	6,684
VIII	Customs ...	13,449	12,195
IX	Forests ...	4,600	4,007
X	Kamthana (P.W.D) ...	1,00,000	54,110
XI	Medical Department ...	11,213	10,782
XII	Education ...	10,695	10,035
XIII	Post Offices ...	712	642
XIV	Jamadar Khana	10,946	10,492
XV	Workshops ...	1,671	1,479
XVI	Army ...	87,737	82,203
XVII	Stables ...	45,445	45,823
XVIII	Shikargah ...	7,644	7,047
XIX	Bhandar ...	1,136	1,107
XX	Rewards ...	500	774
XXI	Charity ...	22,000	22,755
XXII	Vikalat at Jaipur	1,029	1,036
XXIII	Pensioners ...	8,200	8,360
XXIV	Guests ...	1,500	2,867
XXV	Miscellaneous ...	7,680	12,746
XXVI	Refunds ...	2,500	1,516
	Total Normal ...	<u>5,35,175</u>	<u>4,75,416</u>
	ABNORMAL.		
XXVII	Deposits ...	7,000	8,400
XXVIII	Debt accounts and Advances—		
	1. Loan—		
	(a) Government Loan ...	22,035	22,035
	(b) Seths' Loan ...	50,000	56,374
	(c) Interest due on Loans ...	23,165	24,682
	Total (1) Loan ...	<u>95,200</u>	<u>1,03,091</u>
	2. Advances—		
	(a) Taccavi ...	20,000	13,587
	(b) Other Advances ...	45,000	1,13,499
	Total (2) Advances ...	<u>65,000</u>	<u>1,27,086</u>
	Total XXVIII, Debt Account and Advances	<u>1,60,200</u>	<u>2,30,177</u>
XXIX	Accidental Expenses ...	<u>21,000</u>	<u>34,421</u>
	Total Abnormal ...	<u>1,88,200</u>	<u>2,72,998</u>
	Total Normal and Abnormal ...	<u>7,23,375</u>	<u>7,48,414</u>
	Closing Balance ...	<u>27,141</u>	<u>78,847</u>
	GRAND TOTAL ...	<u>7,50,516</u>	<u>8,27,261</u>

APPENDIX XXXIII.

Statement of Medical Aid afforded in the Karauli State during the year ending the 31st August 1918.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Statement of Vital Statistics of the Karauli State for the year ending 31st August 1918.

NAME.	Population	Births.		DEATHS.		Decrease. Increase.	Decrease. Increase.	Births.		DEATHS.		Ratio per 1,000 on POPULATION.	REMARKS.				
		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			
Karauli Town ...	19,803	926	,														
Mofussil ...	1,26,784	1,289	1,090	...	64	678	905	227	...	4676	4353	3424	4575				
Total ...	1,46,587	2,215	1,952	...	263	2,257	5,043	2,786	...	1511	1332	1540	3440				

APPENDIX XXV.

Statement as to the Schools maintained by the Karrudi State during the year ending 31st August 1918.

No. of Schools.	DESCRIPTION OF Schools.	No. of PUPILS ON ROLL ON 31ST AUGUST.		DAILY AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.		EXPENDITURE.			REMARKS.
		Past year.	Present year. (1917).	Past year.	Present year. (1918).	High School.	Secondary.	Primary.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	11
1	1 High School	...	230	158	161.18	121.07	8,194	11	Rs. A. P.
8	8 Branch Schools	...	301	264	200.01	163.65	.....	.....	Rs. A. P.
1	1 Girls' School	...	17	18	9.59	6.78	.....	.....	1,608 10 8
10	10 Total	...	548	440	370.78	291.50	8,194	11	1,730 8 8

